Newport Daily News.

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NEWPORT, R. I., MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 4, 1877.

PRICE, THREE CENTS.

The Rates of Postage.

Postal cards, one cent each, go without further charge to all parts of the United States and Canada.

All letters, to all parts of the United States and Canada, 3 cents per half ounce.

Local, or "drop" letters, that is, for the city or town where deposited, 2 cents if delivered by carriers and 1 cent if there is no carrier system.

Printed or miscellaneous matter including transient newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, handbills, books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, photographs, etc., 1 cent for each two ounces or fractional parts thereof. Unsealed circulars, seeds, cuttings, bulbs and roots, and merchandise, not exceeding four pounds in weight, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. The News, weighing one ounce, the postage upon irregular numbers is 1 cent each.

Manuscript for publication in newspapers, magazines, etc., is subject to letter postage.

Undelivered letters can be resent to a new address without additional charge.

Stamps cut from stamped envelopes are rejected by the post office.

Rates on letters and papers to all parts of the New Dominion (Canada) the same as in the United States. Rates for New Foundland, letters 6 cents half oz., 2 cents each paper.

The following are the postal rates with Europe. The rates for letters are for the half ounce or fraction thereof, and those for newspapers for four ounces or fraction thereof :—

To Great Britain and Ireland, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; France, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Spain, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; all parts of Germany, including Austria, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Denmark, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Switzerland, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Italy, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Russia, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Norway, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Sweden, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Turkey, European and Asiatic, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents; Egypt, letters 5 cents, newspapers 2 cents. Prepayment on letters to above places optional.

For Asiatic countries, the half ounce limit for letters, and the four ounces for newspapers, still holding good, the rates are :—

To Australia, letters via San Francisco (except to New South Wales, New Zealand and Queensland, which are 13 cents via San Francisco) 5 cents, via Southampton 15 cents, via Brindisi 19 cents, newspapers, via San Francisco 2 cents, via Southampton 4 cents, via Brindisi 6 cents; China letters, via San Francisco 5 cents, except to Hong Kong, Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Macao and Swatow, which are 10 cents a half ounce, via Southampton 27 cents, via Brindisi 31 cents, newspapers 2, 4 and 6 cents by the respective routes; British India embraces Hindoostan, (except Ceylon), British Burmah and Aden, 10 cents, newspapers 4 cents, Japan, letters, via San Francisco 5 cents, via Southampton 27 cents, via Brindisi 31 cents, newspapers, via San Francisco 2 cents, via Southampton 4 cents, via Brindisi 8 cents.

Rates of commission charged for money orders. On Orders not exceeding $15,—10 cents. Over $15 and not exceeding $30,—15 cents. Over $30 and not exceeding $40,—20 cents. Over $40 and not exceeding $60,—25 cents.

No fractions of cents to be introduced in an order.

United States Treasury Notes or National Bank Notes only received or paid.

Fee for registering letters of any value 10 cents.

VEGETINE!

HE SAYS IT IS TRUE.

SENECA FALLS, Nov. 9, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—As you are an entire stranger to me, I want you to know what VEGETINE has done for me. Only those who have been raised from death's door can know the value of such a good medicine. I am 58 years of age. Three years ago I was taken sick with what the doctors called Lumbago. For weeks I was confined to my bed. I had three different physicians, without any help. I received no relief; I was a great sufferer; finally I became entirely helpless. The last doctor told me there was no help; he said no might possibly save my life by ejecting morphine in my arms and legs. The encouragement for saving my life by having this done was so small a chance I could not consent to run the risk. About this time my son read your advertisement in our paper, a testimony of a person who had been very sick with about the same complaint, and was cured. My son went right away to the apothecary store and bought a bottle of VEGETINE. Before I had used the first bottle I found great relief; I could move myself in bed. After taking three bottles I was able to sit up and move about my room. I continued taking the VEGETINE and I was in a few weeks restored to my former health. The VEGETINE saved my life after the physicians said there was no help for me. I have had no doctor since. If I feel unwell I take a dose of VEGETINE, and I recommend it to my friends.

Your VEGETINE ought to be in every family. My doctor was surprised to see me in good health. He says VEGETINE is a good medicine. I tell him it cured me. He says, "It is true." I cannot feel too thankful. Very gratefully yours,

MRS. CATHERINE COONS.

Seneca Falls, Seneca County, N. Y.

VEGETINE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE

WILL CURE

CANKER HUMOR.

ROCKPORT, March 31, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS:

Sir—Last fall my husband got me two bottles of your VEGETINE to take for the Canker Humor, which I have had in my stomach for several years. I took it, and the result was very satisfactory. I have taken a good many remedies for the Canker Humor, and none seemed to help me but VEGETINE. There is no doubt in my mind that every one suffering with Canker Humor can be cured by taking VEGETINE. It gave me a good appetite, and I felt better in every respect. Yours, with respect,

MRS. ELIZA ANN POOLE.

VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, Mass., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to every body. Yours truly,

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

my18-1m-n&f

McADAM & OPENSHAW,

Agents for the Peoples' Pump.

THIS IS the very best Force Pump ever made at anything like the low price at which it sells.

THE NO. 1, 8X IN. BORE, IS ONLY $12.

We have constantly in stock all kinds of Plumbers materials, and do plumbing in all its various branches. Everything in our line we guarantee to be as we represent.

NO. 6 MILL STREET.
NEWPORT, R. I.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840

Newport Daily News.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1877.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE EASTERN WAR.

A CIRCASSIAN CAVALRY EXPEDITION SENT TOWARDS KARS

Is Surrounded by the Russians and Nearly Annihilated.

LONDON, June 4.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following :

ERZEROUM, June 2.

I have to record the most terrible event of the present war. Two nights ago 4000 Circassian cavalry, commanded by Moussa Pasha, were ordered to proceed towards Kars, entirely unsupported by infantry or artillery.

They rested for the night at Belki Alemud. The Russians secretly organized a powerful force, and during the night surrounded and surprised the village in which the Circassians had halted. Only about five per cent. of the force of 4000 Circassians escaped the carnage which followed. Moussa Pasha himself is among the missing. The Circassians fought desperately and no quarter was given.

The Comparative Trustworthiness of War News.

LONDON, June 3.

Latest news of the czar via Constantinople represents he was falling back from the Bardes and Erzeroum positions. It is to be remarked, that news from Constantinople whether favorable or unfavorable to the Turks, is peculiarly untrustworthy. Thus we had last week the announcements that the Russians had occupied Van and Olti, both of which were false, and probably the result of a panic, just as the reiterated story of the recapture of Ardahan was probably the result of a blundering design on the part of the government to appease the populace of Constantinople.

On the other hand, the war news made public by the Russian government is generally of no importance whatever, or several days behind time.

TO GET EVEN WITH THE OLD MAN

A Boy Poisons Four Persons, Probably Fatally.

LONDON, June 3.

A fifteen-year-old son of Samuel Ninny, of Greensburg, Pa., to "get even with the old man," whose discipline was strict, poisoned his father, his sister, Mrs. Patterson and her child and a visitor Mrs. Harris, with arsenic in the coffee. The lives of all except Mrs. Harris are despaired of. The boy has been arrested.

THE ELLENTON MURDERS.

The Jury Agree in One Case Only and to Acquit.

CHARLESTON, June 3.

Judge White last night summoned the jury in the Ellenton cases into court, and found on interrogating them they could only agree upon a verdict in case of one of the eleven persons charged with conspiracy. This was Abner W. Atkinson, a man over 60 years old, who was acquitted. The judge then discharged the jury, and the ten remaining prisoners were released upon giving bonds for their appearance at the next court. The counsel think it unlikely these cases will ever again be tried. It is now known that the jury stood six to six on the question of a general acquittal, the six whites being for and the six blacks against. The black jurymen, however, were willing to agree upon a verdict convicting two of the accused, and acquitting all the rest; but to this the whites would not consent.

A BUDDING CENTURY PLANT.

One of the latest additions to the attractions at the Aquarium is a large century plant (agave Americana) now in bud and confidently expected to soon blossom. The plant stands fifteen feet high, is three feet in diameter at the trunk, and when the leaves are expanded measures eight feet across. It is probably the largest specimen ever brought here, and as it now stands its growth is most rapid, three to four inches being added to its height each day. The buds are developing very quickly, and at their present rate of growth are expected to blossom within the present month. The rarity of this plant is so great that all efforts to procure one for the centennial were fruitless; it is also most difficult to transplant. The one at the Aquarium is apparently in a perfect condition, and when in flower—to judge by the present appearance of the buds—the flower will be from two to two and a half feet in diameter. One of these plants has never been in bloom in this city; they had one some years ago (agave Mexicana) but it was not the genuine century plant. The real one in bloom is very rare.—[N. Y. Mail.

After the ratification of the constitution by the thirteen states, the others were admitted as follows: Vermont, March 4, 1791; Kentucky, June 1, 1792; Tennessee, June 1, 1796; Ohio, Nov. 30, 1802; Louisiana, April 8, 1812; Indiana, Dec. 11, 1816; Mississippi, Dec. 10, 1817; Illinois, Dec. 3, 1818; Alabama, Dec. 14, 1819; Maine, March 3, 1820; Missouri, March 2, 1821; Arkansas, June 6, 1836; Michigan, Jan. 26, 1837; Florida, March 3, 1840; Wisconsin, March 3, 1847; Iowa, Dec. 28, 1846; California, Sept 9, 1850; Minnesota, Feb. 39, 1857; Oregon, Feb. 14, 1859; Kansas, Jan. 29, 1861; West Virginia, Dec. 31, 1861; Nevada, March 21, 1861; Nebraska, March 1, 1867; and Colorado, Aug. 1, 1876.

A MURDEROUS SEA-FLOWER.

One of the most exquisite wonders of the sea is called the opelet, and is about as large as the German aster, looking, indeed, very much like one. Imagine a very large double aster, with a great many long petals of a light green color, glossy as satin, and each one tipped with rose color. These lovely petals do not lie quietly in their places, but wave about in the water, while the opelet clings to a rock. How innocent and lovely it looks on its rocky bed! Who would suspect that it would eat anything grosser than dew or sunlight? But those beautiful, waving arms, as you call them, have use besides looking pretty; they have to provide for a large open mouth, which is hidden down deep among them—so hidden that one can scarcely find it. Well do they perform their duty, for the instant a foolish little fish touches one of the rosy tips he is struck with poison as fatal to him as lightning. He immediately becomes numb, and in a moment stops struggling, and then the other arms wrap themselves around him, and he is drawn into the huge, greedy mouth, and is seen no more. Then the lovely arms unclose and wave again in the water.—[Catholic Standard.

"What," asks an exchange, "are the causes of drunkenness?" Well, we can't answer for all of them, but we believe whiskey causes a great deal of it; whiskey, sir, resolutely stuck to will cause about as large a drunk as anything we know of, although a judicious mixing up of various drinks will accelerate matters if a man is in a hurry.—[Burlington Hawkeye.

The problem of personal identification has been solved. A sleeve-button has been invented, the top of which unscrews and permits the name and address of the owner to be placed inside. Upon the button is stamped, "Where I live; see inside." It is recommended by Police Superintendent Walling of New York as especially valuable in the recognition of lost children.

Best Article for Polishing Silver.

LADIES

WILL FIND

SILVER WHITE



To be the best article they have ever used for cleaning and polishing their Silver. It is economical, always reliable, saves time and labor, and will give to Silver and plated ware AN EXQUISITE POLISH EQUAL TO NEW.

"Used by the principal jewelers and silversmiths.

Sold by jewelers and druggists, and by

DENNISON & CO., 149 Milk St., Boston.

apr18

Here is a Chance!

CRANDALL,

No. 9 John Street,

IS ABOUT TO CHANGE HIS BUSINESS, AND OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

FLOUR, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SPICES, DRIED FRUIT, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, CANNED GOODS, STARCH, SOAP, BIRD SEED, RICE, HOMINY, PORK, HAMS, KEROSENE, &c.

MUST BE SOLD IN 30 DAYS, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN, AT THE COST PRICE.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

CALL AND SEE!

ALSO ALL THE

TOOLS & FIXTURES,

ONE GOOD GENTLE HORSE,

ONE ORDER WAGON,

my15 HARNESS, &c.

J. M. Davis' Bakery,

No. 7 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

French, Rye and Graham Bread, French Dinner Rolls, Crackers and Cakes of all kinds.

THE BEST BREAD IN THE CITY!

my19 GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Fresh Family Yeast Every Day.

HOT HOUSE GRAPES,

HOT HOUSE PEACHES,

STRAWBERRIES, PINE APPLES, BANANAS, BERMUDA POTATOES, ONIONS AND TOMATOES, GREEN PEAS, OYSTER BAY AND ISLAND ASPARAGUS, CUCUMBERS, AND EVERY VARIETY OF FRUIT TO BE HAD IN THE MARKET.

ALDERNEY BUTTER from a first-class dairy.

Choice lot of Jackson White Potatoes just received.

CARRY BROTHERS,

Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

my23

Special Notice!

ON AND AFTER JUNE 1st, 1877, WE SHALL Sell Grain and Feed of all kinds Exclusively for Cash,

FOR THE

SMALLEST PROFIT.

For which all kinds of grain can be handled.

Come one, come all, and we will convince you.

Peckham & Anthony, 114 & 116 Broadway,

NEWPORT, R. I.

N. B. Don't forget our 53 cent New Orleans Molasses. my23

Achilles Stevens,

BUILDER OF ALL KINDS OF

Depot and Express Wagons,

AND

General Jobbing in Wood and Iron.

Five new side-spring express wagons on hand and for sale.

Particular attention given to repairing.

24 SPRING STREET,

my9 NEWPORT, R. I.

ADJUSTABLE BROOM STAY.

AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE.

JUST WHAT EVERYONE WANTS, TO MAKE THEIR BROOMS LAST.

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

Brown, Goddard & Barlow Sole Agents,

mar24 120 & 122 Thames St.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF MAYOR BEDLOW.

In the retrospect of the past municipal year, it must be manifest to you, gentlemen of the City Council—but if not to you, then assuredly to a majority of our electors—that the promise of reform, made at its outset, has proved barren of substantial results.

That word of promise has indeed been kept to the ear, but broken to the hope, and the community seems justified in the inference, that any reform resulting from the deliberations and executive action of its representatives here is the most unlikely of imaginable contingencies.

The council of the past year, like the hobby-horse, was always in the attitude of action, but accomplished nothing in the way of progress, thus perfecting the resemblance. Their demonstrations at the outset might find a parallel also, in certain roads in western territories, of which it has been observed—that beginning in a highway of great breadth, for a certain distance they continue straight, but growing crooked and narrower as they advance, end finally in a squirrel track and run up a tree.

The Maine candidate, in the days of Neal Dow and prohibition, seems likewise to have presented a case analogous, when he proclaimed himself in favor of the law, but "agin" its execution.

Pending election, it was the expressed conviction of the candidates that reform was necessary. Once elected! and it was their opinion only that experienced a change; it not having occurred to them apparently, that the council itself was a very important part of the thing to be reformed—reminding one of the distich,

When the devil was sick the devil a monk would be;
When the devil was well the devil-a-monk was he.

In this respect it is to be hoped the present council is not prepared to imitate the apostacy of its predecessor.

I do not propose on this occasion to forestall the official reports of the various municipal departments, the communiques of every incoming mayor. For all details relating to city affairs, I must refer you to the printed documents shortly to be made public. I propose, however, from time to time to communicate such information, and recommend such measures in behalf of the interests of the city, as in the course of our administration may seem advisable.

This, it is true, is a departure from established custom, but I disregard precedent, from the fact that councils are apt to accord scant courtesy to recommendations made in inaugural addresses—regarding them perhaps as evidences of a mild form of infatuation on the part of the official; full of sound and rhetoric, but meaning nothing. I have thought it advisable, therefore, to adopt the course proposed, in order that matters of real moment to the public interest may be presented at such times and in such manner as shall render discussion and action unavoidable.

I am well aware that plain-speaking is not a common attribute of official station, but I ask no excuse for dealing on this occasion in unflinching speech, when referring to matters needing rebuke. Neither shall I stipulate for three hundred yards start as a judge of a baby-show once did—considering it necessary to insure his safety at the hands of the outraged mothers before the award lists were published. Though there may be something of the impetuous in my frankness and doubts of its expediency, there shall be none with regard to the genuineness of my convictions. I shall not indulge in polite periphrasis nor Atticus like,

"Just hint a fault and hesitate dislike."

Neither shall I utter anything in bitter or intemperate displeasure. The lesson which St. Francis DeSales has taught shall not be lost upon me. "It is better to remain silent than speak the truth ill-humoredly and so spoil an excellent dish by covering it with bad sauce."

To examine the conditions upon which any substantial reform is contingent, would require the scope of an essay.

It will, therefore, be becoming in me to be sparing of any declaratory statement, except so far as regards those fundamental errors in the theory and practice of administration, which are such in the whole instinctive mind of society, and which make faith in any genuine betterment of state or municipal government, difficult, if not impossible. For the causes which are instrumental in obstructing its progress are by no means superficial; they lie deeper than the imperfection recognized in all municipal governments—the absence of certain commonplace virtues in its authorities is not the sum of all that is objectionable; reform, true and absolute, is contingent on other and graver circumstances.

Although a very strong sentiment exists, that improvement in the public service, both federal and state, is important, yet certain constitutional provisions and methods (no longer in harmony with the sentiment of the age, yet having the sanction of long use) which have led to its debasement, producing a reality of evil throughout the country—must first be recognized and modified, before there can result any lasting improvement in it generally or locally. All reformatory methods, therefore, however wisely conceived, or well directed, will prove palliative only, until some practical plan is devised for rendering honest and impartial public action possible, by permitting an expression of the popular will large enough in its scope and intelligent enough in its action to counteract the vitiating influence of personal aims in our authorities and the debauched use of the suffrage, which as a system, while virtually disfranchising the intelligent and the wealthy voter, threatens at the same time to pauperize him by the ignorance and injustice of assessments and taxation, resulting in certain instances in a virtual confiscation of estates.

The first is, perhaps, a question of morals—the latter a political blunder which may yet, by the very evils it engenders, carry with it its own ultimate redemption.

It is the matrix from which all the wrong and corruption in the politics of the country has issued, as well as the degradation of its civil service and the low standard of official honesty everywhere observable. Its practical effect is to render any administration, whether legislative or municipal, representative only in name. The interests, nay the expressed wishes of a large portion of any community, meet with scant consideration from their representatives, and are neither considered nor consulted; and instead of presenting a popular form of government in the strict sense of that term, it is simply a travesty of it—a species of rule wherein jobbery, peculation, private greed, and, in some instances, unscrupulous plunder, proclaim the revival of the Sunedos Lestrike, which nearly fifteen hundred years ago was the "Robber Synod," so called, of Ephesus. In fact, throughout the national domain, the control of a vast property has fallen into the hands of the poorest, least responsible, and least educated classes—the very heathen of our civilization—and small tax-payers, combined with tax-eaters, are, in our wealthiest and most populous cities, permitted to dispense revenues which, in times gone by, would have sufficed for kingdoms.

Without some restrictions on the suffrage as at present exercised (for it is indisputably a system by which the honesty and intelligence of the country are overpoised) without some readjustment of the disturbed social balance, any attempt to wholly remedy the present evils will surely prove futile. The desired reform can only be brought about by a removal from the privileges of the elective franchise of the ignorant and irresponsible classes,—mere clay in the hands of the political potter—and which manipulated by professional politicians of the lowest type, act through the ballot-box, neutralizing the suffrages of that portion of the public which would exercise it intelligently, thus threatening the thorough degradation of all the agents and instrumentalities of the general government as well as those of local administrations. I say *would* exercise it, for many never do cast a ballot, simply from the fact that the incentive is almost entirely destroyed by the lack, in their estimation, of the potential value of a vote, and while to the one class, ignorant and debased, it has a yearly increasing value, to the other it becomes of less and less consideration in a constantly decreasing ratio, and thus the disinterested and sincere, disheartened with their ineffectiveness in public matters, withdraw in disgust or indifference.

To the average American, costliness is a standard of value, and when he sees reckless Esaus dispose of their "birthright" for something more exhilarating but less nutritious than a mess of pottage, or yield it for some one of the alliquot parts of a dollar to some cunning political Jacob, the same acquisition possessed by himself is reduced in his consideration within the purchasing power of a song, which, in the language of barter, is a metaphor of worthlessness.

It must have been observed that, in almost every instance, the results of elections in our large cities are shaped by a class—gathered from the most debased elements of their population—the majority a penniless rabble, degraded by a base superstition and held in the bondage of ignorance for its propagation, a class which systematically repudiates our system of education, is rarely, if ever, subjected to the moral force of unsectarian influences, and under the dominance of crafty religionists is being marshaled into hosts of proselytes, which will one day stand arrayed against all secular authority, not only imperiling the integrity of popular governments, but in dangerous antagonism to civilization itself. "It is but a few years ago since fifty five thousand of such as these, in the great city of New York, cast their ballots for the candidate and associate of a convicted thief, and have since sent that public plunderer to the state senate," besides giving to a muscular ruffian and keeper of a gambling hell, a position whereby he dominates and controls a majority of the legislature as a leader in the interests of a profligate and plundering ring.

Right under any conditions is hard to define, and the suffrage as embodying the system of "natural rights" is simply political bigotry, the cant of the demagogue, the dogma of the pot-house and the slum. As for that of *ignorant suffrage* the evil that it does to communities is an indisputable fact, day by day and year by year inspiring disgust and alarm, and claiming the anxious concern of all true lovers of self-government. Under such a system, administrative purity is simply impossible, and any expectation of positive and lasting reform in the civil service of the country a chimera—a mere dream of enthusiasts.

Its influence is certainly not elevating, and so far from its being a proper agent of political and social advancement, it is gradually undermining the true ethical doctrine of self government, relaxing the strong grasp of the popular love for republican institutions, debauching all social polity by raising to official eminence men of small mental calibre and mean proclivities, and by fostering a class which, always in numerical predominance, must directly or indirectly shape the entire policy of a state.

Ignorance and vulgarity in legislative, or in any station implying authority, means injustice, recklessness and possible despotism. The thing created cannot be greater than its creator, and as ignorance virtually creates the administrative power, except in rare exceptional instances, that power must surely betray the source from which it emanates, by some unjust and corrupt manifestation.

Notwithstanding the fact that the confidence of the American citizen in the excellence and stability of his institutions is fixed, although he believes in their permanence with the same blind confidence which he reposes in the stability of the earth itself, there are among us those who are not in this chronic state of exaltation, those, in fact, who deprecate the gradual increasing ascendency of men whose political prominence is in strange contrast with their capacity and fitness for the position attained, and who see in this manifestation a portent unfavorable to the continuance of our scheme of nationality, regarding it as an experiment not worth going on with, without some check be found for the arrogant prominence of the ignorant and undisciplined in positions of official trust.

If one of large estate should confide its interests and the collection and disbursements of its revenue to the local plumber and his tender, the absence of his case in the report of our asylums would be proof positive that the statistics of idiocy had never been fully collected, and yet we as a people are virtually guilty of as grave an indiscretion, by the manner of our choice and election of official agents for trusts of far greater import than those of private concern.

As the case stands at present, we are as much dominated by caste as the tribes of India, only that with us it is not that of the rajah or nowaub, not the squirearchy nor patrician, but by the "Populo Minuto," and that there can be but limited faith in the honesty or excellence of any management within their control, is a logical sequence.

While in Europe the artificial distinctions of birth and social station are rated too highly, they are with us estimated at too low a value—the "I'm-as-good-as-you" theory with us having attained the very harlequinism of equality.

Without any unworthy bias towards, or advocacy of, exclusiveness, I am disposed to think that without some juster equipoise in representation is established, the natural trend of our political power will be more and more toward communism, sans-culottism and all their accompanying miasma. In fact, it is not at all likely that the coming generation may outlive the illusion that supreme power can be righteously exercised by the majority in a nation, and that lodged in the hands of that impersonality, the people, as defined by the demagogue and politician, it is quite as susceptible of mischievous exercise as the irresponsible rule of one born to the purple.

I am not, gentleman, one who cannot separate the idea of human dignity from that of wealth or station. The humblest vocation, conjoined with honesty and self-respect, claims precedence of the loftiest social position destitute of these qualities, though its occupant be a graduate in the school of autocratic etiquette, and possess the presence and demeanor which would grace a court. There are some people whom, in my estimation, no circumstances or accident of birth can render vulgar, and the first are of this description. Irreproachable personal character always carries with it a charter for the general esteem. The old cent and the horny hand are no badges of degradation; it is the inward nobility and not the outward show that gives a better title than any other, though that other be based upon the venerable foundations of long descent and seigneurial acres.

But such virtues, commonplace though they seem, are rare in any class, but more rare in that class, which by the very eager competitive greed which it evinces for the spoils of office, and especially in offices without remunerative salary, puzzles one to comprehend the motive.

Uneducated and morally undisciplined men, deeply concerned in their own private affairs—intent upon the profits of their petty traffic—or solicitous about tomorrow's bread and butter, can hardly be expected to develop the highest order of virtue in the public service, or manifest other capacity for statesmanship than that which obtains in the local back-shop and the corner grocery. They are by the very nature of their occupations in a state of vassalage to their own personal self-interest, and broader views of benefit to the common weal, and fidelity to official trust can hardly be expected of them. An suggestion, therefore, that such are influenced in their acceptance of unsalaried offices by lofty motives and clear conceptions of a public duty, may be dismissed as frivolous.

So far as regards municipalities at least, some effort is necessary to remove or materially qualify these objections. In short, there should be more equitable misrepresentation on the score of property—more of social equipoise in the construction of their councils. The elements of refinement, both social and intellectual, must enter more largely in their composition, or we will continue to stumble onward slowly and painfully, wallowing through the same wretched slough of unworthy precedent, ever confronting the detestable tactics of self-seeking and unscrupulous natures, until some intolerable wrong brings us as a community face to face with a grim necessity for change, which may demand some of the characteristics of the sensational for its achievement.

But that men of education—men of refinement, high social standing and unembarrassed leisure are culpably indifferent as to whose hands the reins of municipal government are entrusted—take, in fact no legislative interest in their own security from wrong and plunder, must be excepted as an important social fact. They are rendered by their own default political hermits, and the hermit is the antithesis of citizen. There can be no reasonable pretext whereby this condition of things can be justified. If this class is virtually disfranchised and unrepresented, the result is the logical sequence of their own inaction and indifference, and until this unconcern gives place to active endeavor, their disfranchisement will remain unremedied. If the heaviest tax-payers, those who supply two-thirds of cities' revenues, and who may rightfully demand a voice in determining expenditure, yet make no effort at representation—who attend neither caucus nor primary meeting, nor assist at conventions, in fine, take no initial step towards righting the wrongs which keep them ever in an attitude of angry remonstrance, they lose the right of protest, and may as well accept the situation as becomes philosophers and men of elegant but most unprofitable leisure.

Yet so grave is the fact, that those who have great interests at stake, yet remain indifferent, nor concern themselves in behalf of good government and the selection of proper men for offices of public trust, that I am not altogether persuaded that compulsion in the form of a civil conscription might not prove salutary. There is precedent for the suggestion. Recently in North Carolina, a person elected constable refused to serve. An action was brought against him for damages on the ground that citizens can be conscripted, if necessary, to fill public offices. The supreme court, before which the case came on appeal, affirmed "that the public welfare requires that the duties of these offices shall be performed and by fit men. Hence it may become necessary to resort to a sort of civil conscription to fill them. No citizen can be injured by being required to perform a public duty to which all are liable, and no one, however great his abilities or fortune, should consider himself degraded by being called to undertake the duties of any office useful or necessary to the public welfare."

I have thus far carefully avoided anything but generalities, yet it must be evident that my remarks may be susceptible of special application.

The conditions of reform I have observed, imply a necessity for creating a public sentiment with regard to the elective franchise, which, in its present form, though its property qualification in this state is to a certain extent a modification of its broader constitutional limits, is nevertheless recognized as being still incompatible with the efficiency at least of councils elected under its operation, and whose proceedings inspire limited confidence in any upright endeavor for the common good, from the fact of their being composed of material readily yielding to the manipulations of the self-seeking within, or controlled by the jobbers without, their official acts under such circumstances leading eventually to the prostitution of the whole administrative system to personal purposes, by producing a close union of paltry interests and petty schemes, which consolidated, baffle any tactics which reform may adopt.

The change not only desirable but necessary, is not a sudden displacement of a system, which, though simply experimental as other provisions of our national constitution (now a centenarian) are, has nevertheless become interwoven with the policy of the country, but a gradual elimination of it, beginning in modifications of its broader properties by the imposition of qualifying checks and a substitution of other popular privileges more consonant with reason and justice, thus affecting the disappearance of that "inborn-right-theory" which it is quite evident has, to a certain extent, lost, or is losing its hold upon the intelligent regard of the country.

That these views should be regarded by a certain portion of the community as other than those of mere political quixotism, or that it should express any fealty to them, would be as reasonable as to suppose that the Central African would (at the first appearance of the missionary) derisively chop up Fetish and Mumbo-Jumbo, and accept with pious alacrity the crucifix and the theological subtilties it implies. As to its praising their author, I could as soon fancy Caliban sitting at the feet of Prospero's philosophy, or saying pleasant things of Miranda.

But withdrawing our regard from the larger results of its political operation and fixing it on local issues, we find the character of our municipal councils evincing very marked objections.

The system of multiplied elections is fatal to those principles which should be the attributes of all government. With this system in vogue, there is but little possibility of reform in the municipal service. The executive should have the appointment of all subordinates, and while its unity is by this means established, there is established at the same time, a direct and concentrated responsibility for all failures in administration, whether of omission or of commission—whether of lack of energy, want of efficiency, or corruption. As conducted here, no such responsibility exists, and responsibility is the chief element of successful administration. Its absence or its diffusion means simply weakness, inefficiency, and corruption.

A government so constructed, whether municipal, state, or general, is utterly incompatible with the purposes for which popular government was designed, and that safe march of human destinies expected of its establishment, for such is the predominance of personal interest inherent in the class of representatives chosen, and inexcusable in them when acting under an intangible responsibility, such the disregard of the public benefit which obtains in such assemblies, such the confusion arising from the trenching of legislative authority upon executive, that jobbery, corruption and collusion among its members are the natural and inevitable sequence to the utter perversion of official station.

[Continued on second page.]

Miscellaneous.

STRAW HATS!

Job Lot at PANIC PRICES.

MUNSON'S,

COTTRELL BLOCK,

COR. THAMES AND CANNON STS.

Jel JUST SOUTH OF THE POSTOFFICE.

Furniture.

SURPLUS STOCK.

FURNITURE.

UNTIL JULY 1ST

F. CELDOWSKY

will offer upwards of $100,000 of goods of his manufacture at actual cost prices.

In this assortment will be found the latest novelties in chamber and parlor furniture, and new designs in book cases and dining room chairs.

Every article of furniture from this house is guaranteed as represented.

107 WASHINGTON ST.,

BOSTON.

FACTORY, EAST CAMBRIDGE.

apr20

Dry Goods.

READ THE PRICES

AND DO NOT FORGET THEM.

25 CENTS

For All Wool Debeges, Brown and Gray Stripes: 20 cents for All Wool Plaids.

17 CENTS

For Wool Debeges, Brown or Grey, in eight different shades; no better value in any 25 cent goods, the most durable goods to be had.

15 CENTS

For extra wide Mattelasse Dress Goods, great variety of styles and colors.

10 CENTS

For Plain Grey or Brown Dress Goods.

37 1-2 CENTS

For a great variety of Basket Weave and Mattelasse Dress Goods, all colors.

H. I. GOULD & CO.,

30 & 32 ARCADE, (UP STAIRS,)

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

my15

SMITH & BUTLER, LANDSCAPE GARDENERS FLORISTS, &c.,

OFFER a very superior stock of bedding and other plants at reduced prices. Also a fine choice lot of new Roses. A lot of Arbor Vitæ, very cheap. Cut Flowers at half price. Imported Lawn Grass, Vegetable and Flower Seeds. We are agents for the celebrated Excelsior Lawn Mower, the best in the market. We have the most extensive greenhouses in the city, which are always open to visitors. Please call and examine. apr6

750 MORE

ENGLISH STONE CHINA

DINNER SETS,

Consisting of the Following Pieces:

12 Dinner Plates,
12 Dessert Plates,
12 Preserve Plates,
1 Covered Dish,
1 Vegetable Dish,
1 Pudding Dish,
1 Large Platter,
1 Medium Platter,
1 Small Platter,
1 Gravy Boat,
1 Pickle Dish,
1 Large Bowl,
1 Medium Bowl,
1 Small Bowl,
1 Large Water Pitcher,
5 Coffee Cups and Saucers.

$8.00

FOR THE COMPLETE SET, AT

WARREN & WOOD'S

287 and 289 Westminster Street,

HOPPIN HOMESTEAD,

Providence, R. I.

We present each purchaser of the above set with a white handled carver and fork.

The Newport Daily News and the Newport Journal.

The Newport Daily News is published every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at the News building, 19 Church street, by Davis & Pitman.

The Newport Journal is published at the same office every Saturday morning, and contains a selection of the best matter in the Daily, including editorial discussions of the topics of the week, literary miscellanies, and at least one good story, the latest markets, and a complete and comprehensive summary of the news,—local and general. The Journal is a large, 32 column paper, and contains more reading matter than any other paper in the southern part of the state.

Complaints regarding the irregular or improper delivery of either paper should be sent to the office at once.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

The Daily News, $6 per annum, or 12 cents a week, to carrier.

The Newport Journal, $2 per annum, or $1.50 if the whole year is paid for strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary advertisements, $1 a square, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines or less, in this type, make a square. Advertisements in reading matter, are charged for, at 50 per cent. extra, and are subject to editorial revision. A discount on these rates is allowed on all advertisements ordered for one week or longer. Funeral notices 50 cents each. Yearly advertisers are limited to their immediate business and are allowed twenty five changes a year. No gratuitous advertising for any object.

PRINTING.

Connected with the News is a large and well appointed job printing office. All orders for work in this department will be promptly filled, and at reasonable prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Newport Daily News.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1877.

THE DAY.

The dog show in Providence opens today.

Gen. Grant continues to receive distinguished honors in England.

Strawberries are plenty in the market. They are also cheap and good.

Egypt and Abyssinnia have concluded an arrangement in the interest of peace.

The new mammoth hotel in Providence is likely to be sold at auction. Who bids?

Will the removal of the Friends' meeting to Portland have any effect on the June fogs this year?

The democratic clerk says the roll of the next national house of representatives when finally completed will show eleven democratic majority.

It is thought by those in position to form an intelligent opinion that President Hayes will accept the invitation to visit Rhode Island. He will be heartily welcomed by all classes.

A little child of August Erricksen fell from a second story window at Commieut Park this morning and was seriously injured. The child was brought to Newport for medical assistance.

The cable this morning informs us that the foreign news is very unreliable. The operator might have saved the trouble of sending such a message. Everybody on this side the water knew it already.

We had an alarm of fire or something else at about 2 o'clock today. From the manner in which the bell sounded it became a debatable question on the street whether there was a fire or not. The mystery was not solved up to the time of going to press.

The jury in the case of the Ellenton murders failed to agree. The six white men evidently thought it no crime to kill negroes while the six colored men saw it in a different light. And so the jury divided on the color line, and the murderers will probably go unwhipped of justice.

A meeting of the members of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was held Friday evening for the purpose of making arrangements for their annual cruise. It was decided to start on July 19 from the old rendezvous, Glen Cove. From there they will proceed to Block Island, and from thence they will come here. The cruise will occupy two weeks.

The steamer Metropolis that has for several years ornamented the harbor and come to be regarded as a sort of fixture in the location assigned her has been taken into the dock alongside of Long wharf. Rumor with one of her tongues says she is to be remodeled, and made into a passenger boat; with another the madame declares her machinery is to be taken out and employed elsewhere. We shall see!

The old city government expires today and the new takes its place. The city council meets at two o'clock and the inauguration follows, the services commencing about the time we go to press. We are unable therefore to give a report in this issue of the News, but present the address of his honor the mayor, a copy of which was kindly furnished us in advance. Though of unusual length it will well repay a careful reading on the part of tax-payers and citizens.

The Springfield Republican mildly intimates that the fact that while the prices of all kinds of coal, bituminous as well as anthracite, have gone down nearly one half, and labor one third, the price of gas has been reduced less than ten per cent., is a state of things which requires explanation from the gas companies, and a reduction in rates, and that if they fail to do so voluntarily, it will not be long before they will be forced to by law.

The new city council has a caucus this evening, which is simply another name for a session where the most important business of the year can be transacted without the presence of spectators. As all the members are to be present, the gathering can be regarded simply as a private session. The custom is a bad one and is kept up only in the interest of rings and for the benefit of such members as have axes to grind and have not courage to grind them before the public. It is some satisfaction, however, to know that no secret session was ever yet able to keep its deliberations private and it would be far better not to make the attempt. Courage is a good thing and our city fathers might as well face the music as to attempt to blind the eyes of the people or hide themselves behind closed doors. There are too many talkers in the council to make a secret session possible.

HOW BROWNLOW AND KEY WERE RECONCILED.

The present postmaster general was born in Greene County, which was for nearly fifty years the home of Andrew Jackson. You remember how heartily Brownlow commended the appointment of Key to the cabinet. He sent the president a despatch most heartily indorsing it as the right thing at the right time. This was very gratifying to Hayes as he has a high appreciation of the East Tennessee Republican. Yet for twenty years, from 1856 to 1876, Key and Brownlow had not spoken. They met and passed upon the street like men of stone. In the campaign of 1856, Key, then a young lawyer, stumped East Tennessee for the democratic candidates. Brownlow, as was his custom when a young democrat showed his head in that part of the woods, pitched in, using the columns of his Weekly Whig vigorously against Mr. Key. He attacked his public utterances and private character. Key was at the time engaged to a young lady (who is now his wife and has borne him nine children, not thirteen, as the papers have it) living near Knoxville, who belonged to a prominent Whig family. These attacks of Brownlow hurt Key cruelly, and for a time there was a sharp tilt between them, which ended in their not speaking to one mother for twenty years! The "reconciliation" came about in this wise: Brownlow's term in the Senate expired, and Andrew Johnson was elected to the vacant seat. Eight months after, Johnson died, and Governor Porter appointed Key to fill the vacancy until the meeting of the legislature. While a senator, Key last summer spoke at several points in the state, and among others at Knoxville. While at his hotel there the thought came and pressed itself upon him that he should call upon Brownlow, who was then confined to his room and bed by physical infirmities. They had not spoken for twenty years, and Key thought it time to bury the hatchet, especially as he was then occupying a seat in the senate previously occupied by Brownlow. He put a bold face on matters, and walked down the street from his hotel to Brownlow's house. What, think you, was his reception? The kindest that could be shown from man to man. Brownlow could not keep back the tears as he shook the senator's hand again and again. They buried the hatchet, and from that day until Brownlow's death the two were fast friends.—[Tennessee Letter to Philadelphia Times.

FASHION NOTES.

Yellow ivory combs are worn in the back hair.

Parasols are being frilled with Russian guipure, a deep point in which coral, red and blue designs run through.

A jugulaire, or chin strap, now tightly holds on the small capote which last month was tied with frayed strings.

The latest novelty in handkerchiefs is dark blue silk, embellished with the portrait of a favorite actress.

The sailor collar seems to deepen as spring advances. It extends now midway down the back.

Earrings and brooches of real hummingbird's heads, with gold bills and seed pearl eyes, are new and elegant ornaments.

Bonnets entirely covered with flowers are worn in the carriage. Very young girls, however, wear them even on foot and in the street.

An innovation is the mixture of artificial and natural flowers in the same toilette. Natural flowers are worn on evening dresses and artificial flowers in the hair, but out of doors artificial nosegays are preferred.

The correct styles for young gentlemen's coats are single-breasted three-button sacks, single-breasted cutaways from one to three buttons; double-breasted sacks are not supposed to be "nobby."

Peaked bodices, laced down the front and back, have reappeared. Hampton Court collars are square across the shoulders behind, and go off flat from the throat. They are made of Venetian and Florentine cutwork.

A fashion destined to create a *furore*, although remaining somewhat exclusive by reason of its costliness, is bands of silk gauze embroidered with silk, which are either set on plain like galloon or else in flounces slightly gathered. These bands are embroidered either in several shades of one color, or else in different bright colors.

The present elevated style of bonnet has the great drawback that a man who sits behind one thinks he is hidden from the rest of the congregation and never puts anything into the contribution box.

Batiste, figured in damask designs, promises to be a fashionable material for summer dresses. It is principally in cream and natural ecru tints, with the whole ground covered with damask figures, or else it is striped with contrasting colors.

The most attractive muslin dresses made up for young girls have the waist of white silk or satin, of the cuirasse or corset style, fitted to the greatest exactness, and laced up in the back. To render a waist of this character effective, the figure must be well developed.

Organdie dresses will be made up with plain tinted skirts trimmed with lace, and tinted over-dresses to match the skirt bracaded with white. Lemon color, blue, lavender and gray, are the most pleasing shades in those goods.

New Oriental sun umbrellas have come into market. They are of twilled silk, large and plain, with peculiar handles, which constitute their novelty; they are called dog-head handles, and are of Chinese bamboo with the natural formation left at the end, forming what resembles the heads and ears of a grotesque dog, and are tipped with ebony or ivory.

Fashionable umbrellas for the most part are seen in silks of very dark color. Black, which never wears as well as the deep shades of other colors, is undesirable except for mourning. Brown is both a judicious and favorite color.

Among Paris novelties are necklets of velvet ribbon, on which porcelain flowers are studded; neither are the latter light or small. Large white china roses encircle the neck, and a central rose for the throat is larger still. Although made of porcelain, the flowers are most delicate, and in many instances look like enamel.

The fashion of transparent materials of silk, linen, cotton, or even wool, will become universal. This fashion, in fact, will open a vast field for ingenious imaginations. Silk gauzes will be largely used, not in the shape of a polonaise worn on a skirt of faille to match, but *stretched* on the faille, that is to say, covering it entirely, for the skirt as well as for the train and for the polonaise, or else for the habit basque, when this takes the place of the polonaise.

Wedding cake is now prepared for fashionable distribution with a covering of icing on which is the monogram of the bride and bridegroom in colors. It is nothing if not unique, and has been received with great favor. Each square piece thus decorated is put into a satin covered box, on which orange blossoms are worked in floss silk. The appearance of one of these souvenirs of a bridal pageant is almost sufficient to revive the merry chimes of the nuptial bells.

1877. Post Office, Newport, R. I. 1877.

Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 8 P. M. Sundays 7 to 9 A. M.

Lobby open from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 7 A. M., to 1 P. M.

Opening and closing of mails.	Closes. A.M. P. M.	Opens. A.M. P.M.
New York and Southern	6.45 {12.45, 5.15, 7.30}	{7.00, 10.30 4.45}
Boston and Eastern	7.00 {2.15, 5.15}	{10.30, 12.00 6.15}
Providence, R. I.	6.45 {2.15, 5.15}	10.30 6.15
Fall River, Mass	7.00 2.15	12.00 6.15
New Bedford, Mass	7.00 2.15	10.30 6.15
Taunton, Mass.	7.00	6.15
Jamestown and Westerly, (way mail) Tues. and Fri.	6.00	
Jamestown and Westerly, Mon and Thur.		6.00
New Shoreham, R. I., Tues. Thurs. and Sat.	8.00	
New Shoreham, R. I., Mon. Wed. and Fri.		12.00
Tiverton R. I., (way mail)	2.00	6.00

THOS. GOODSHALL P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, (1 A. M.)

INDICATIONS.

For New England, stationary or rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, winds mostly from the south and west, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

WEATHER IN NEWPORT.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. NEWPORT, June 3 and 4, 1877.

	4:58 P. M.	11:23 P. M.	7 A. M.	12:23 P. M.
Barometer	29.823	29.801	29.817	29.803
Thermometer	70°	61°	66°	75°
Humidity	67	57	84	42
Wind	SW.	SW.	SW.	W.
Velocity	14	8	6	13
Weather	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy	Smoky

Total number of miles travelled by wind in last 24 hours ..... 182.
Highest velocity ..... 17 miles.
Maximum temperature ..... 78°
Minimum temperature ..... 62°
*Miles per hour.
V.—variable; S.—steady.
Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

JOHN CRAIG, Sergt. Sig. Ser. U. S. A.

Miniature Calendar.

TOMORROW, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 5, 1877.

Sun rises ..... 4 h, 24 m.
Sun sets ..... 7 h, 33 m.
Moon rises (A. M.) ..... 0 h, 48 m.
High water, ... 2 h, 12 m., A. M., 2 h, 33 m., P. M.
Height of tide, ... 3 ft, 6 in., A. M., 3 ft, 6 in., P. M.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—There will be a strawberry festival at Touro chapel tonight.

—There are several candidates for the position of city sergeant.

—There was a large number of promenaders on the cliffs and beach yesterday.

—Rev. C. Banning of this city preached at the First Baptist Church in Jamestown yesterday.

—Dr. Wheeler has removed his office from Bellevue avenue to Brinley street, next to his residence.

—The Paine cottage on John street has been rented to Lieutenants R. M. Berry, F. P. Gilmore and Ubriel Lebroe of the navy.

—A lad named John McDermott who has been at the hospital for some time, had one of his legs amputated on Saturday by Dr. Turner.

—Joel R. Wolfe of New York has, though John Faddies, rented the villa of the late Henry C. Deltham of New York on Bellevue avenue.

—Miss Smith officiated at the Thames-street M. E. Church last evening and also at the inquiry meeting which followed in the chapel.

—George W. Gibbs of this city, who, a few years ago, gave $10,000 to the Redwood Library, is in town with his brother Theo. K. Gibbs. They return to San Francisco in a few days.

—A child belonging to Walter Joyce wandered away from home yesterday afternoon. He was found by W. G. Seabury and taken to the station house, where his parents found him about four hours afterwards.

—The Newport band gave an excellent concert Saturday evening at the Bellevue avenue gardens. They numbered about 40 pieces, some of the Newport cornet band assisting them.

—We hear of no opposition to Capt. Hammond of the police force. A better man could not be found to discharge the responsible duties of his office and the fact that there is no opposition is proof that he is the right man for the place.

—Saturday afternoon a man named McNulty went to the Newport Hospital with a wagon to take John Johnson, who has been there some weeks with a broken leg, to his home. While coming down Broadway the horse took fright and ran, throwing out both men. McNulty struck his head on the curbstone making him insensible for a time but we could not learn that Johnson was hurt. The injured man was taken into a neighboring house and given restoratives. Dr. Buttrick was called but the man would allow nothing to be done for him.

THE SERVICES AT ZION CHURCH.—After the morning sermon, delivered by the rector, the Rev. E. H. Kettell, the Holy Communion was administered. There was a large number of communicants. The confirmation class of a week ago knelt at the chancel rail by themselves and received the sacrament before the others, it being their first communion. At 4 P. M. the Rev. J. R. Duganne preached on the "External Evidences of Christianity." At 8 P. M. a service of evensong was held in the chapel, which was filled, interspersed with addresses from the church ministers.

SUNDAY AT THE ASYLUM.—The beautiful weather of yesterday morning, and other circumstances which will appear in the sequel, drew a large number of visitors to the asylum, the number only lacking one of a hundred. The commodious chapel of the institution was filled much beyond its seating capacity, and a large number of chairs were brought in. The discourse of the chaplain, Mr. Samuel I. Carr, was from the words, "She hath done what she could," and was listened to with much interest. The three years of service of commissioners Robert S. Franklin, Edward Newton and George W. Swinburne having expired by limitation, yesterday was their closing official day at the institution. The chaplain made reference to the circumstance and paid a deserved compliment to the retiring officers for the interest they have manifested in the welfare of the inmates, and also to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Whaley. Among the visitors were many fine singers, adding much to the interest of the exercises, and after the close half an hour was spent in singing popular pieces, Prof. Frank presiding at the organ. The inmates seemed much interested in the exercises.

A man bathing from a New York wharf last week hit his head diving. He swam ashore, and complained of slight pains and dizziness. In a few hours he was dead with a broken skull.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF MAYOR BEDLOW.

[Continued from first page.]

Municipal government should be regarded by all classes, as it unquestionably is by the thoughtful and intelligent, as a science, and not as a creation of rude experiments. Its exponents should be those of too elevated instincts to be capable of degrading honor into gain by seeking its offices and authority as a personal prize, but rather those assuming their functions at the instigation of a public duty; men who unite to genuine zeal for good local government, some acquaintance with legislative affairs, and possessed of business tact, foresight and capacity for administrative organization. How long will it be before we have marked, learned and inwardly digested the fact that lawmakers and rulers of any grade must be chosen from a class more conspicuous for natural intelligence, education and general integrity, from among men with less shallow views of principle, more sensitive consciences and loftier aims than the paltry advantage of the individual, men who scorn to climb to any height of ambition which requires foul ladders for its attainment; but who at the call of public benefit are ever ready to surrender private satisfaction; men who cannot mistake the politician's license for the spirit of independence, nor his base schemes and low manoeuvring for the inspirations of the statesman; men who do not regard prudent restraints in legislation as a bias towards centralized authority and an infringement on personal rights, but who having a larger interest in the community, are by the natural force of a justifiable self-interest both economical and conservative in their views of public expediency, and in their management of public trusts; men who do not mistake retrogression for stability and a morbid development of caution for what some nickname conservatism; men in short who can take their places as legislators naturally and without any forced adjustment of themselves to their official station, who have attained competency and ease by the sheer force of industry, integrity and genius, with sufficient ability to perform their duties, as representatives (in state or municipal councils) creditably, and integrity enough to resist all corruption and misleading influences: not those whose remarks do not possess that coherency nor their arguments evince that logic and degree of culture which is indicative of exceptional fitness for their position, and who make merely an empty and exasperating show of guarding the public interest when such interest is alien to their own.

All trades and professions possess the quality of impressing the character with something peculiar to themselves—and not always with qualities either estimable or amiable. For instance, the world very properly holds the profession of the law in high regard, and yet it is constantly observed that the lawyer's profession, which makes him daily a retainer on either side of a disputed case and ready at need to make the worst appear the better reason, as his brief may chance to call him, has a tendency to imbue his mind with a love of sophistry as well as endow it with a certain skillfulness in its exercise. If this, as a postulate, be true of a profession held in such estimation, what cannot be logically predicted of the influence of lower callings upon the moral and mental qualities of those following them for a competency? That broad and generous views of public good and thorough self abrogation should be prominent characteristics, is simply idle to suppose, and yet these are the qualifications most essential in a proper administration of public affairs.

But it is the well recognized aim of politicians to reduce every office to popular election, and then by the manipulation of the voters, and the purchase of votes, use the offices so attained directly or indirectly for their own personal advantage. By the system, therefore, of multiplied elections, operating under the present conditions of the franchise, there is but little probability of reform in the municipal service.

The officers, as well as the members of councils so elected, are in many instances the mere tools of outside cliques and business firms, and are totally incapable of better acts than those to which they are instigated by the selfish aims of their patrons or the schemers who secured their election—even the worthy among them are by example or by the persuasion and casuistry of the disingenuous within, and the lobbyist without, tempted of the devil either in their obstruction of the good or in their partisanship of corrupt measures.

The absence of all personal responsibility renders negligence, carelessness, positive violation of duty, yes, undisguised corruption, a subject of no apprehension as regards consequences. It is, therefore, simply unreasonable to expect in our imperfect human condition, that a high standard of right and duty can be the guide of legislative bodies when there is no accountability—except to that vague impersonality, the public—for individual errors of judgment or abuses of official opportunity. It is curious to witness in some instances, how impunity will result in sheer audacity, with what contemptuous indifference the public welfare is shown to be an alien interest, and with what uncomplaining patience that public accepts the situation.

"The scorn that patient merit of the unworthy takes,"

for some see in the positions they hold a powerful agency for serving themselves, and this is their only conception of the office and its functions. Such have undoubtedly their uses in the economy of nature, but most of us have keen perceptions enough to recognize their manifest unfitness for seats in deliberative assemblies.

This, I am aware, is a position both ardent and aggressive, and though it may seem overstated, and to arise from a defect of temperament, I am as convinced of its truth as I am firm in the belief in a divine creation of man, though he be the result of Darwinian evolution.

Some there are, in justice be it said, who regard their offices as honorable positions, creating specific duties and claiming their conscientious endeavor in the public interests, but the majority, I grieve to say, have their own private chopping instrument to subject to a popular form of attrition—in simpler phrase—"their axe to grind," and so regard their positions as means of thrift, and thrift consequently is the basis of all their fantasies respecting municipal governments.

They may have an aptitude for business in the abstract, but for legislative business it is very evident they have neither taste nor inclination, the measure of their statesmanship being limited by their capacity for discovering a job and a possible crumb or two from an excessive appropriation, a keen nose for this sort of things being, no doubt, in their estimation, a fair offset to a dull brain. To men of this calibre, moral and intellectual, the question arises—in what way can a better motive be imparted? Perhaps, gentlemen, you are not good at conundrums! the suspicion need give you no sense of mortification—it is a Sphynx's riddle which would baffle any modern Œdipus to solve.

It is in legislatures and councils so constituted, that jobbery intrenches itself, and until the armies of real reform come up against it, led on by a persistent and determined effort on the part of the people for its overthrow, making that effort intelligently and in the right direction, it will "hold the fort," and the community must needs accept the situation with that grim resignation which knows the bad and expects still worse. The remedy is vaguely expressed, but frankly speaking it is a problem whose method of solution is not to be pointed out readily. Time, at least, is an important factor in it, and my natural reticence will be appreciated if I forbear mentioning, even approximately, the date at which the millenium may be expected.

CHARTER.

It is a matter of genuine regret that the charter amendments possessing so much that is intrinsically valuable as a basis of efficient government, failed of acceptance at the hands of the last council. I can point to them as an honest effort for a purer and more efficient and more economical city government, and which should have been unreservedly accepted for what I am inclined to believe they will prove to be, the best possible guaranty of that reform which the community unmistakably demands, by removing those ineffective portions of the present charter which are obstacles to a healthy administration of public affairs, and by establishing a government which now, in its practical working, I know to be not only weak in effectiveness, but insecure as to its protective character in the tax-payers' interest, and to the general reputation of the city for health and security to property.

As amended, the charter was not the complicated piece of legislation it was thoughtlessly imagined to be, and though suggestive of radical changes, expressed nevertheless most salutary reforms. The provisions of its proposed amendments point out the defects in our municipal government which they were designedly drafted to oppose and correct, and which I still trust are not vainly to seek recognition and adoption here, since their enactment will redound to the lasting honor of the council which effects it, for there is no section of it as a charter that is not framed in the interests of economy and good government.

The gentlemen to whom both the manual and intellectual work were committed, were exceptionally well fitted to fulfill the task imposed, and most cheerfully was it entered upon by them, and by them most ably accomplished, and I pay their labors the homage of an unaffected regret that they have been thus far in vain:

With a few honorable exceptions, the council, as a body, seemed unwilling to judge of the proposed measures in their relation to the general interests of the community, as if their adoption would have proved an unreasonable concession to the wishes of that public which they pretended to serve, but which in reality served them. Such perfunctory ways of treating subjects of vital interest to the community admit of neither apology nor defense.

From some outside pressure, a majority of the members seemed to have attended the meeting pledged to disapprove of every section, manifesting objections, not by arraying themselves argumentatively against the proposed amendments, as men would naturally have done under the dominance of a sincere conviction of their hurtfulness and inexpediency, but simply by dogmatic dissent, and a clear exposure of their indifference to, and utter ignorance of, the legislative value of the contemplated changes, as if they were cautious of the reputation of the grand council of Kafirland.

I cannot permit their action on that occasion to remain unrebuked, though I have no apprehension that it will create any painful emotion.

To some members of the council all praise is due for their advocacy of the amendments. There are many elements of the heroic in following the dictates of public duty, when the pressure of personal interest is opposed to such action, and such a manly course should not be treated with any parsimony of praise, for it is indeed uncommon.

I cannot assert unhesitatingly, that the amended charter, if adopted, will be found exempt from error in its practical working, for no practice ever yet thoroughly embodied theory; nevertheless the most of its provisions are not experimental, but have been tried and found to work advantageously in other cities.

Contentment is a great virtue, but the stolid sort which is satisfied with things as they now present themselves, is a species of helotism, inconsistent with an intelligent appreciation of those legislative and executive reforms which are wholesome and beneficial in their results to the varied interests of the community. Such changes are not of the character of disturbing forces in the violent acceptation of the term, except as they remove objections which are generally admitted to be such, and of a character even sinister in their ultimate tendencies. They are not changes for the mere sake of change.

I failed on the occasion referred to, to appreciate the fact that any of the gentlemen professing such impatience of change in the methods and machinery of our local government had ever distinguished or were ever likely to distinguish themselves, either in theory or practice of legislation. I failed to notice likewise, that they appreciated the need of reform even within reasonable limitations, although to any one who had examined the subject intelligently, and in a spirit of abnegation of personal profit, the necessity of improvement was evident. They, therefore, failed to see that by the acquisition of the amendments incorporated in that charter, measures were secured for a more honest administration of affairs, a result which would not have failed even as an experiment to commend itself to the solid sense of the community, and which they, therefore, should have favorably interpreted and cheerfully advocated, regardless of the private interests threatened by their adoption, not judging of their expediency or inexpediency by the standard of their own proclivities and purposes.

Some, I remember, objected to a board of works, because (as it seemed) they had embraced the theory that men, as a general axiom, are not to be trusted, and fearing that if clothed with the power implied in the creation of such a department, they might transgress under circumstances where they themselves could not resist temptation.

I regret to say that all such placed themselves in the category of those whose inordinate love of thrift, as servants of the public, imbues them with a natural dislike of all enactments plainly frustrative of their designs, their official position being considered, I fear, merely supplementary to, if not an indispensable appendage of, their special vocation, and as a general rule I imagine paying a greater average percentage on the investment. This hardly comes under the head of enlightened self-interest, however: persons of an offensive plainness of speech would think this want of principle, and call it so. I plead guilty of being of their persuasion—"*meo periculo.*"

Should the present council, in the course of its administration, be inclined to reconsider the action of its predecessor, touching this subject of the charter, I should suggest that some, if not all of the amendments, be submitted for enactment and tried experimentally, being careful, however, not to disturb the conditions of the experiment by emasculating the essential provisions of any section. It is to be hoped that those members of the last council, retaining their positions in this, and who acted as obstructionists at that time, will recognize the propriety of gracefully abandoning the attitude of hostility they then assumed, and yield their influence, and their active effort, toward the adoption of a most desirable measure of municipal reform.

THE MAYORALTY.

If in one of the proposed amendments the mayorally pleaded for augmented power, believe me it was "*in forma pauperis*," for as you are well aware, it has virtually none. Its authority is circumscribed by the limits of the personal influence of the incumbent; beyond this it is simply a burlesque of executive power, rendered so by checks placed upon it by legislative enactment and ligatured and knotted by the qualifying control of both branches of the city council.

To those who have preceded me in the office, it must have been, as from experience it has become to me, a source of invincible jocularity, when authority is mentioned in connection with it—in fact any one attributing power to it is at once recognized as one possessing a playful fancy and genius, in other words a natural humorist.

Were the mayor to assert, in all its fulness, the unconstrained power conceded to him, he would but find himself invested with the equivocal privilege of entering houses of ill-fame, or those suspected of being such, and then to exercise this piece of legitimate jurisdiction discreetly, at the risk of involving himself or the city in a suit for damages: he must be careful not to make mistakes. To incur no risk, he imperils the proper dignity of his position by manifesting too clear a capacity for discriminating between the vestal and wanton, an accomplishment which, when displayed without embarrassment, is suggestive of a reprehensible familiarity with that line of official duty. In fact his authority is simply a title without possession. To carry the map of an estate in one's pocket, without the deed of conveyance, is a poor warrant of ownership.

ASSESSMENTS.

This is a department in which a majority of the heavy tax-payers should have a controlling influence, for the interest of the tax-payer is of a very different character from that of those who are instrumental in the election of officials, the latter, having little property themselves being generally endowed with very liberal views respecting that of others.

I hardly think the authorities will be meeting either discreetly or equitably in sustaining the present schedule of assessment. It does not accord with the general sense of expediency, considering the present abnormal condition of the country. The assessment of the whole of the real estate of the city should be subjected to thorough revision and altered to conform more equitably to the scale of values at present existing. All cases of unjust and unequal taxation likewise should be inquired into and remedied. If those having the largest stake in the community could have substantial control of this department as well as of that of expenditures, the idea would not be so prevalent among the overtaxed and irascible part of the community, that all that the average assessor lacks of being a genuine cracksman is the possession of a jimmy and a center-bit and a professional adroitness in the use of them.

[Continued on third page.]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHEERFULNESS THE OFFSPRING OF HEALTH.

The equable state of the mind which is unruffled by trifling incidents, and looks on the sunny side of things in general, is the result of a healthful state of the brain and stomach. The dyspeptic and nervous invalid may—although this is rare indeed—feign cheerfulness, and may bear the harassing symptoms which persecute him with an assumption of heroic indifference, but in reality he is the victim of despondency. To experience genuine cheerfulness of mind, the stomach must recover its lost tone, the thinking organ its normal quietude. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are the best remedy for mental depression, since they overcome the nervous debility and indigestion which originate and foster it. Persons suffering from infirmities peculiarly incident to the decline of life, ladies in delicate health, and convalescents, derive solace and vigor from its use. Drive away the blues and revive the drooping energies with this grand stimulative tonic.

my30-1w-n&j

ASK YOURSELF THESE QUESTIONS.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. GILES'S ASTER FLOWER is now acknowledged by all druggists to be a positive cure. 2,000,000 bottles were given away in the United States through druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold positively by all first class druggists in United States.

jy4-sod-n&j

MARRIED.

MOORE—BURGES.—In New York city, May 30th, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Eglance, Osmotir de Rham Moore and Harriet Frances, youngest daughter of Sarah W. and the late Tristam Burges.

DIED.

MOORE.—In this city 2nd instant, Thomas Moore, aged 58 years.

CONGDON.—At Jamestown, 1st inst., Miss Patty S. Congdon, daughter of the late Thomas B. Congdon, aged 79 years and 2 months.

TUCKER.—In Lebanon, Conn., May 26th, Ann Caroline, wife of W. Hazard Tucker and daughter of the late Pardon Corey, of Portsmouth, R. I. Providence papers please copy.

M. COTTRELL, Furnishing Undertaker, COTTRELL BLOCK, three doors south of the postoffice. Residence, 13 John street. mar27

Important to Persons Visiting New York.

When you visit the city of New York stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Baggage taken to and from this depot to hotel free. 350 elegant rooms only $1 and upwards. Elevator. European plan restaurant supplied with the best. Prices reduced. Cars and stages pass this hotel for all parts of the city. my10-n&j

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS KID GLOVE CLEANER will quickly renovate your soiled gloves. 25 cents per bottle. mar26-n&j

Teeth neglected and not kept clean soon decay. Young people remember this. Use THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER. It will preserve them through life, keep the gums healthy, and the breath sweet. 25 cents per bottle. mar26-n&j

THOMPSON'S POMADE OPTIME for dressing the hair and keeping it soft and glossy, cannot be excelled. 25 cents per bottle. mar26 n&j

QUIRK'S IRISH TEA.—This new remedy, for biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, and all similar complaints in creating sensation. As a spring medicine it is unequalled. 25 cents per package, each making a quart of medicine. mar26-n&j

Boots & Shoes.

BOOTS and SHOES.

J. H. SWAN has just received a large addition to his stock, and is prepared to fit all his patrons.

my22 AT 160 THAMES STREET.

NEW GOODS!

A full and complete assortment of Gent's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, suitable for the present and coming season, can now be found at SEABURY'S, my17 134 Thames St.

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For ladies', gents', misses', and boys' wear, adapted for the season. My goods are direct from the manufacturers and are all made from solid leather. Every pair warranted to give entire satisfaction.

JOHN BROWN, 198 1-2 Thames St.

Gents' custom work and all kinds of repairing done at reasonable prices. my17

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Genl's French Calf, French Goat, and French Kid Strap Shoes and Oxford Ties.

Just the thing for warm weather, at my17 SEABURY'S HIGH STORE, 134 Thames St.

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Make and lay Carpets, make and put up Curtains, Draperies, Blinds and Awnings. Patterns of Carpets, Mouldings, Oilcloths and Awning Stripes shown and if desired furnished by WILMARTH & RIGGS, apr23-2m 22 Travers Block, (Up Stairs.)

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At CLARKE'S NEWS DEPOT
174 THAMES STREET.

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Millinery.

A CARD.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens and visitors of Newport that they have purchased the stock of LADIES' FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS of Miss A. B. Almy at No. 116 Thames street, and having added many new goods would respectfully request a share of your patronage. VAUGHAN & LYON.

NEW MILLINERY ROOMS,

Thames St., cor. Franklin, (up Stairs.)

MRS. T. G. MAGRANE

Invites the ladies of Newport and vicinity to call and examine her new and fashionable stock, consisting of all the latest novelties in MILLINERY GOODS. Her prices are reasonable. Having employed a first-class milliner to take charge of her work room,

SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED.

Hats cleaned and pressed in any shape desired, AT SHORT NOTICE. my16

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Newport, R. I.

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I HAVE NOW READY

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KEKE'S

Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters

The best medicine to take in the spring for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Costiveness, Debility, Liver Complaint, want of Appetite, etc.

A LARGE BOTTLE AT 50 CENTS.

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Newport Daily News.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1877.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF MAYOR BEDLOW.

[Continued from second page.]

POLICE.

The policy of the council in regard to appointments in this department should be so shaped as to secure efficiency without any partiality or favoritism in the selection, and to do that justice to the public which is its rightful claim.

In making selections—supposing vacancies are to be filled—the usual character of the applicant or applicants will, I trust, be closely investigated, and all other things being equal, preference should be given to the married rather than to the unmarried, but there should be as little as possible of the element of mere charity in appointments. The council is not a charitable association, neither is the city revenue a poor fund—facts which it would be advisable to consider in relation to appointments in other departments, likewise, of the city government.

Persons seeking positions on the police force of the city, should be discreet, respectable individuals, fully aware of the responsibilities they seek to assume, cheerfully accepting them, and willing to submit to the discipline of the organization as well as to the consequences of insubordination, disrespect to superior officers, and other derelictions of duty. As for those already addicted to intemperance, either in drink or language, and unable to subject their vices to control, such, I do not hesitate to say, will be of most agreeable absence. To set a thief to catch a thief may be the gospel according to Vidocq and the generally accepted dictum in detective philosophy, but to set a drunkard to arrest a drunkard seems to be a very ludicrous travesty of the doctrine—a doing violence to the fitness of things, and as great an outrage on our instinctive sense of propriety as soothing the kid in its mother's milk would be. What right has any such to arrest a toper or a rumseller, having himself in the garb of authority, sanctioned a perfectly analagous proceeding in contempt of all decency and discipline?

If members of the council are contemptuous of any right thinking on this subject, it is greatly to be regretted. Perhaps the public may be more scrupulous on this point than their representatives, and it should look to it in the future that they nominate and elect those only who will not abuse the trust reposed in them, and debauch all proper administration of city affairs by their appointment of subordinates, not only without efficiency, but absolutely unworthy from their habits of profanity or intemperance.

Exemption from either vice should be a prerequisite in the appointment of any one on the force. If those addicted to them are enrolled as members of the police, the worthy suffer with the dissolute, simply because the bad is an uncertain quantity and in impairing efficiency may or may not extend farther than is supposed.

Further hints of this sort in respect to appointments, however, can be pretermitted, as I am not altogether persuaded that in order to secure an impartial result, that a competitive system of selection would not meet the case. Of course the black-board system would not answer. The capabilities of chalk in the hands of the unpracticed, would be severely taxed in diagram illustration of the competitor's proficiency in the arrest of "vagroms" or in general patrol duty.

In fact the only method in which satisfactory results may be obtained in order to conduct an examination to legitimate results, and thoroughly test the relative proficiency in candidates, might not look some of the elements of the sensational.

It is for instance hardly to be supposed that any considerable number of citizens, however much they may desire reformatory measures in police affairs, would be willing to offer themselves as subjects upon whom might be tested the relative merits in clubbing, collaring and other functional qualifications as displayed by an equal number of candidates, neither would any number of peaceable and exemplary individuals engage to stimulate their endeavors by exhibiting depravity or by betraying an insatiable appetite for crime and thus afford the means of exhibiting the capacity of contestants in suppressing incipient murder, tumults and revelling, neither would it comport with the authority of the chief executive magistrate to permit (except it should be approved by the city council) a general raid by the whole competing class upon the nefarious Holly Tree Coffee House to arrest all those engaged in the consumption of the deadly beverage there served and upon the secluded and harmless groggeries, and subject to violence and unauthorized arrest any actual or hypothetical drunkards and other guileless children of nature who might be found available for the exhibition of their constabulary abilities. However these trifling objections being disposed of, supposing the examination concluded (the competition having been unrestricted as to members) and a fair portion of the community having been artistically clubbed, deprived of coat-collars, locked up in the station house, or forced by the stress and animation of the competitors, to seek refuge in sequestered back-yards and cheerful woodsheds, then the candidates who had furnished no proof whatever of possessing any of the qualifications requisite, should be at once appointed with increased salary, while such as had in this probationary experiment proved themselves fully capable in all points, should at once be discarded and recommended to diligently patronize the corner grocery and the social rum-shop, where the aspirant for position on the police force, will be sure soon to acquire those habits, and that knowledge and capacity for his calling which are apparently desirable in a candidate.

This may seem a levity compromising the dignity of an inaugural, but the lightest thoughts have sometimes their roots in gravity and after all allowance for caricatures, to say the least, the method suggested is not one whit more preposterous (judging by results) for the choice of an effective body of men than the system of appointment hitherto adopted. It would be unjust to impute an intentional wrong-doing on the part of the council in this matter, or even to charge them with carelessness, when it is but the result of an amiable weakness unable to resist appeals to good nature.

If I am not greatly deceived in the character of the present board of aldermen, I am inclined to believe that such offences on the part of one or more as have lately dishonored the whole force, will, if repented, meet with no halting justice. Their cases may invite pity but they will not disarm official duty.

When, therefore, the gentlemen in uniform visit groggeries, etc., it will not be supposed that their occupation is of an evangelical or missionary nature, and that they are trying to reform the bar-keeper and his patrons by pious exhortations, or in distributing tracts, and dispensing other blessings of that sort.

In simple justice to the force, however, as a body, I am pleased to admit its being entitled to some praise, comparing favorably, as it does, both in respectability and efficiency, with any similar organization in the state. Its duties are many, various, and arduous, and at certain seasons, from its inefficiency in point of numbers, quite unequal for the labors required of it, the periodical increase of population during the summer months, bringing with it a like increase in disorderly followers and dependents.

Moreover, by a painful precise construction of a statute, its members are not sufficiently sustained in the performance of their duties, and resistance to them (accompanied with violence) by offenders against the public peace, is not an infrequent occurrence.

The intemperate, law-despising and rowdy elements of the community, are in accord with this favoring technicality of the statute, and unless the law be amended in such a manner as to unequivocally protect the officer in the legitimate discharge of his duty, and the severest penalties be meted out to offenders, the most pernicious results may follow, and the increase of lawlessness is inevitable.

CHARITIES.

By the reports of the overseer of the poor and the trustees of the several charitable bequests, the increased number of applications for relief during the past year will be observed.

Many of those who have applied for aid have been of a class who were quite willing to work, and were not a little shamefaced at the necessity which compelled them to seek relief from charity. The difficulty of finding labor has been in no remembered instance a false plea. It has been a matter of no little surprise to me, that so few of our population, relying wholly on daily labor for their personal support as well as for that of those dependent on them, have made application. The worthy pride which must have struggled with want and privation, restraining them from the humiliation of an appeal to public charity, must touch the very heart of compassion in those who concern themselves about the trials of their fellow-men. While public charity has not been stinted, individual benevolence likewise has been largely taxed, and the kind hearts that have ministered to the wants of the destitute and suffering have not been few. The "doing good by stealth and blushing to find it fame," has so many exponents here, that I am comforted in thinking my adopted city exceptional in the possession of so much true loving-kindness and beneficence.

The aid rendered by the overseer of the poor has not been indiscriminate or careless, but in every instance effort was made by him to ascertain the actual condition of the applicant, and care taken to stimulate industry, and thus keep alive that independence and self-reliance which another course would only have succeeded in destroying. Therefore aid has often been denied, and the sturdy beggar refused that which was eventually bestowed upon undeserved distress. I commend the example to his successor, hoping that he, like the present incumbent, will prove competent and worthy in all respects of the trust confided to him, not making charity, as it is too frequently made, I fear, a paying speculation.

FINANCE.

If the character of an administration were to be determined by its financial condition at the expiration of its fiscal year, there would be little cause for complaint of the municipal life of the last council.

By a verbal statement of the chairman of the finance committee I am pleased in being able to announce the fact that a sum of $15,000, unexpended revenue, remains in the hands of the city treasurer, the obligations remaining to be met being too trifling in amount to induce me to qualify the sum so expressed in round numbers. This is so incomparably better than a deficiency, that I cannot resist the impulse of congratulating the council and at the same time renewing the compliment to the finance committee as expressed in the inaugural address of the last year.

At a time of such financial depression and unusual business prostration as this which we are now experiencing, I feel that it would be an act of supererogation on my part to counsel frugality and retrenchment, feeling assured that in each and every department of the city government, susceptible of reduction in appropriation without detriment to their usefulness or to the general interest of the city, your good judgment and considerate disposition will manifest themselves.

While any increase of the burdens of taxation would be sincerely deprecated, any reduction of them will surely meet with the silent if not the expressed gratitude of the whole community, the latter a result of assured consequence provided gentlemen you exhibit that zeal, vigilance and energy for the public benefit which is supplied by personal interest in private affairs.

CONCLUSION.

You are intrusted, gentlemen, with important functions, and it will be well in all things to show your appreciation of the trust reposed in you, that no taint of personal interest or jobbery cling to your official acts, and none of disgraceful inefficiency mark the expiration of your term of office. Prove that you have consciences, and thus give the lie to the old standing reproach, imputing a lack of soul to all corporate bodies, and show that you have felt the force of the fact that public offices are not personal perquisites, but public trusts. Will this be asking a display of superhuman virtue? It is not that I would exact of you the realization of an ideal or visionary standard, but simply that as members of a community you endeavor to minister conscientiously and usefully in the position to which you have been called, those objects which refine and elevate the entire administrative functions of the city government.

For my own part, the pleasure that comes to me from the good opinion of my fellowmen is too great to sacrifice by disregarding my obligations to them.

If, gentlemen, in the course of this address, I have seemed to assume airs of lofty patriotism, I did not, believe me, propose to appear grand and intolerant on the score of my own superior virtue. I am quite aware that all integrity was not born with me, neither will it die with me, and the world in consequence be driven to despair.

Perhaps the only thing worthy of regard, is the fact of my having realized a path of duty in my official position, and so recognizing it, have loyally endeavored to walk therein. That some indulgent friends have professed their pride in me, I delightedly admit. Would I were worthier their pride! but I have done nothing, performed no meritorious act, that in my own estimation, can challenge so flattering a verdict.

The simple performance of a duty requires no superhuman exercise of virtue, belonging as it does to the capabilities of all humanity, and which were I utterly unable to illustrate in my own person, I should consider an impertinence on my part to suggest to others.

Yet a few moments, gentlemen, and we commence the duties imposed upon us in the administration of the city government. Generous resolves within ourselves, begot a generous construction of others, and I feel confident that I can rely on your concurrence and support in the advancement of any policy, or in the carrying into effect of any measures clearly indicting a benefit to that community which has conferred upon us the honor and privilege of serving it.

In all such measures emanating from me commending themselves to your good judgment, I feel assured of your hearty co-operation: to all originating in your body and giving a like assurance of a public benefit, I, for my part, promise both careful attention and earnest advocacy.

As my bearing towards all in the past has been no vain show of cordiality—never having simulated a concord in relation of good-fellowship, which I have not felt even when possessing irreconcilable opinions on matters of public policy—so shall it be in the future.

I shall, as heretofore, endeavor to discharge the duties of my office with courtesy and impartiality, without forgetting the dignity which should accompany the highest municipal position in the gift of my fellow-citizens.

New Advertisements.

LOST.—A gold etruscan, crescent onyx-ring, for which a suitable reward will be given on its delivery at the News Office. je4-3t

M'LE. MOUET, principal of the Ecole Francaise, 106 Chestnut Street, Boston, will give lessons in French to private pupils and classes at Newport after July 1st. Address, before July 1st, 106 Chestnut street; afterwards box 215, Newport. je4-1f

J. H. MARTIN

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF

SEASIDE BUNTINGS,

And now has a splendid stock in Black, White, Navy Blue, and all the newest and most desirable shades, and in the best qualities, and at the same price that many are asking for inferior goods.

J. H. Martin,

59 WESTMINSTER, ST., Providence. je4 2m1

"THE BRILLIANT" OIL STOVE,

ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF

COOKING, LAUNDRY, AND HEATING PURPOSES

The Latest, Safest and Most Perfect Safety, Perfect Combustion.

—ALSO—

THE UNION,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKING AND THE CHEAPEST STOVE IN THE MARKET.

J. M. R. SOUTHWICK, jeltoly21 117 Thames Street.

Wants.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ONE FAMILY will be taken to board out on the Island, on a farm close to the water. Plenty of shade, beautiful place, best of everything, and liberal price expected. Room for horses, carriages, and servants. Inquire at News office. je2-1w

Office of MERCHANT'S BREWERY, JACKSON AND FOUNTAIN STREETS, Providence, R. I.

AGENT WANTED For the sale of our ALES and PORTER in Newport and vicinity. None but responsible parties will be accepted. For terms, &c., apply or address as above.

COONEY & HANLEY. apr16-1f

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Lot of land near Spring street, for five hundred dollars. my22 A. SMITH & SONS.

FOR SALE TO BAPTISTS.—A few of those choice lots at Martha's Vineyard, near the Baptist Camp Meeting Grounds. We will sell them (if sold before the 20th day of June) for $50 each, and on favorable terms. The price before the panic was $100. We are selling very low for a few weeks. Buy now and buy cheap. D. A. WALDRON, Real Estate Broker, 73 Weybosset St., Providence. my19-1m



FOR SALE.—A fine pair of bay carriage horses—well matched, young, sound and kind. Also two very fine Ayrshire cows. Apply at Swiss Chalet, Fort road, my19-

FOR SALE.—Several choice lots on Broadway and vicinity; very desirable one for 12 cts. per foot. Apply to DANIEL WATSON, apr2 165 Thames Street.

FOR SALE.—A fine building lot on Prospect street, near Dorne street, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to DANIEL WATSON, apr2 165 Thames Street.

FOR SALE.—A two-story frame dwelling, well built and in good order, with about 5000 feet of land, lot 50x100. This is a most desirable location. Situated on the south side of Bull street, first house from Kay street. Sewer and city water pipes in Bull street. Apply to FRANK B. PORTER. apr7

FOR SALE.—The cottage formerly owned by Wm. Dame, on Broadway, with stable, winery, and 25,000 feet of land. The estate has an opening on Newport avenue. But a small sum will be required down of the purchaser. If disposed of soon the whole will be sold at a very low figure. L. D. DAVIS. my17

FARM FOR SALE.—A farm of about fifty acres with good sea-weed privileges and the best advantages for market. Will be sold cheap. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. L. D. DAVIS. feb27

FOR SALE.—One new heavy express wagon, warranted first-class. One new light express wagon. One heavy second hand express wagon in good order. One beach wagon, two seats, carriage top with pole and shafts in good order. One Concord buggy, second hand, in good order. The above wagons will be sold cheap for cash or other good security. M. Mc CORMICK. my1-1f

CLARENCE GREASON,

Practical Plumber,

67 Spring Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

ALL WORK WARRANTED my15

Fire Insurance Stocks,

Paying from 10 to 30 Per Cent Dividends,

FOR SALE BY

A. S. SHERMAN, my9 Merchants' Bank.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

Will be Sold Very Low to Close the Stock.

AT

89 THAMES STREET.

STAFFORD BRYER, JR. my23

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

New Seven Octave Pianos from Factory $200

Constantly on hand second hand Pianos and Organs for sale or to let cheap.

Cor. of MILL AND DORNE STREETS, apr12 RESIDENCE OF R. SWAN.

Burglar Alarms

—OF—

VARIOUS PATTERNS,

FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS,

PRICE ONLY $2.50 EACH.

FOR SALE BY

FINCH, ENGS & CO., 131 & 133 Thames St. my31

Mantels! Mantels!

Fancy Marbleized Slate Mantels, Eng lish Floor Tiles, Grates and Slate Goods of every Description.

my10 JOSEPH W. GRIGG, 80 Brimfield St., Boston.

To Let.

TO LET.—The commodious house on Thames street, lately the residence of the late Stephen T. Northam. Possession given June 1st. Inquire of PELEG T. SHERMAN, or my28-6t W. P. SHEFFIELD,

TO LET.—Small brick building 14 Franklin street. my25 A. SMITH & SONS.

TO LET.—House, store and stable corner of William and King streets, belonging to Richard Lawton. A. SMITH & SONS. my23

TO LET.—The small building on Touro street, opposite the Jewish Synagogue, and formerly known as Hammond's Library. my18 A. SMITH & SONS.

TO LET.—A pleasant front room on first floor. Completely detached from the rest of the house and nicely furnished; will be rented. Apply at 29 Division street, or 3 Spingler's Block. my18-tf

TO LET.—The 2d and 3d floors of No. 5 Market square, for $100 per annum. Suitable for any kind of business. A. SMITH & SONS. my26

TO LET.—8 good stables on Weaver street, near Cliff Cottages; some with 4 stalls, and 2 with 5 stalls. Stables in the best of order. Apply to my26 A. L. BURDICK.

TO LET.—The houses No. 12 and 14 Church street. my12 A. SMITH & SONS.

TO LET, for the season, three fine country residences. All within three miles drive of Newport. The houses are well furnished, have fine large rooms, modern improvements, fine lawns, views unsurpassed. Have only to be seen to be appreciated. Good stabling for horses. Will be rented for $350, $450, and $500. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., or 7 to 8 P. M. my11 DANIEL WATSON, 165 Thames St.

TO LET.—Furnished house containing 14 rooms, good location, stable on the premises, and all for $400 for the season. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., or 7 to 8 P. M. DANIEL WATSON, my10 165 Thames Street.

TO LET.—The Bay View House on Thames street, and the Touro House, No. 28 Bellevue avenue. A. SMITH & SONS. my4

TO RENT.—The store on Champlin's wharf, now occupied by Mr. Peterson. Apply to mar5 FINCH, ENGS & CO.

Furnished Cottages.

SEVERAL SMALL COTTAGES to let at Conanicut Park, with or without furniture, for the season. When desired, occupants of cottages can obtain board at the hotel at $6 a week for each person. Several of these cottages are in the immediate vicinity of the hotel. For particulars inquire at the Daily News office of my17 L. D. DAVIS.

FARM TO LET—At Conanicut Park. The farmhouse on the north farm of the Park with as much land as may be desired for cultivation, including the large orchard. The house will be put in good order and fitted up so that it will accommodate a considerable number of summer boarders. Will be let for a year or a term of years. A good seaweed privilege attached. For further particulars enquire of L. D. DAVIS at Daily News Office. apr9

HOUSE PAINTING.—To all in want of anything done in the line of house painting, paper hanging, lettering, wall painting, glazing, &c., if they will send in their orders, I shall be most glad to fill them to their satisfaction or no pay. A. L. BURDICK, House Painter, 158 Spring street. my26

ROCCO BARONE,

No. 8 KINSLEY'S WHARF.

Scissors ground, razors sharpened, knives put in order, umbrellas and parasols repaired, keys filed to locks, and saws filed. All work guaranteed to suit or the money refunded. my29-1w

CARRIAGE PAINTING.—Thanking my many friends for their many jobs, by which I have been enabled to run both of my shops full for the last four months, I hope they will now send in their favors, we can and will get them done in as prompt and faithful manner as formerly. All work entrusted to us warranted as agreed, or no pay. ARNOLD L. BURDICK, carriage shop corner of Barney and Spring streets, and Weaver street. my26

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I HAVE about 100 pure bred Plymouth Rock Chickens for sale. This strain is acknowledged to be the best in the market for farmers and fanciers. Apply at 161 Broadway, or at Geo. A. Simmons's, Broadway. JAMES SIMMONS. je4 m&f

Agricultural Ware House,

No. 19 Broadway.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF EVERY VARIETY OF

IMPLEMENTS,

SEEDS of all kinds, GUANO,

AND OTHER FERTILIZERS;

ALL THE STANDARD HORSE AND HAND

LAWN MOWERS, HORTICULTURAL TOOLS,

AND

WOODEN WARE.

THE

CUCUMBERWOOD PUMPS

A new style of Well Curbs,

CORCORAN WIND MILL,

23 CARAT GILDED VANES of all styles,

Jackson's Stable Fixtures,

Wheelbarrows, Grind-stones mounted or loose; the Adjustable Tip-top Carriage Sun or Storm Umbrella, the Purgetized Oil Can and Tank, Whips, Baskets of all kinds, Sperm and Machinery Oil, a new Axle Grease,

and all articles of domestic utility expected to be found at a first-class establishment.

The wonderful HAY-MAKER MOWER, with new mechanical movement, claims immediate attention, as now in season.

Special attention to repairing field and lawn Mowers, Clothes Wringers, &c.

Also agent for the U. S. Steam Feed Co., the safest, cheapest and best food known.

Paris Green and other pest poisons with implements to apply them with, on hand.

GEO. B. WEAVER.

P. S. We have on hand new and second-hand New Model Buckeye Mowers that must be sold to close them out. my26

FIFTEEN DAYS!

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO FILL UP YOUR FLOWER BEDS, TUBS, VASES, HANGING BASKETS, &c.

BEDDING PLANTS:—GERANIUMS, COLEUS, ACHYRANTHUS, ECHEVARIAS—PINK RED, PETUNIAS—PINK LOT, PANSIES, FEATHERFEW, ZINNIAS, STOCKS, ASTERS, VERBENAS, &c., &c., &c. BASKET PLANTS:—GERANIUMS, COLEUS, BEGONIAS, VINCAS, LOBELIA, NASTURTIUMS, AUSTRALIAN AND ROMAN IVY, AND OTHER VARIETIES.

HONEYSUCKLES—monthly—10 to 25 cents.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Fine lot now ready; $1.00 per dozen. 30 varieties whose pots returned for $2 00.

WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, BROADWAY. Omnibuses pass greenhouses every half hour. je2

U. S. STEAM FEED CO.

Science Applied in the Right Direction.

The subscriber would call attention to this SAFE, HEALTHY and ECONOMICAL food as specially adapted to the wants of feeders of horses, guarding against all the damage liable to occur in feeding raw grain.

Those interested will do well to call at 10 BROADWAY and read circular. Liverymen or others feeding valuable horses, having more than one horse, will be able to prove our claims (AT NO GREATER COST) by putting one horse upon this diet at once for a month. GEO. B. WEAVER, my30 Sole agent for Newport.

P.S. Veterinarians conclude that about 80 per cent. of the attacks of choic may be traced to feeding raw grain.

Hotels.

TO LET.—The Pelham-Street House. Is fully furnished and ready for immediate occupation. A. SMITH & SONS. my9

Congress Hall,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

SEASON OF 1877.

OPENS FOR BUSINESS JUNE 7TH.

Permanent board $17.50, $21.00 and $25.00 per week. Transient $4.00 per day.

my22-1m BATES, EGGERS & FARNSWORTH.

Young's Hotel,

Opp. Head of State Street, BOSTON.

EUROPEAN PLAN. WITH ELEVATOR.

HALL & WHIPPLE, Proprietors.

GEO. G. HALL, (my10) J. REED WHIPPLE.

Aldrich House,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Re-furnished and re-painted throughout.

TWO MINUTES WALK FROM THE DEPOT.

Excellent sample rooms for commercial travellers.

F. W. HUNT & SON, Proprietors.

F. W. HUNT, (my10) H. F. HUNT.

Conanicut Park.

THE HOTEL at this delightful summer resort is now open for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The table will be first class and everything kept in good condition for a summer hotel. All the boats of the American Steamboat Company stop at the wharf. Board by the week from $8 to $13. For further particulars inquire of je2 GEO. W. BURROWS, Proprietor.

The LAWTON HOUSE,

Stone Bridge, Tiverton, R. I.,

WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

MAY 12th, 1877.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and put in first-class order and specially fitted up for summer tourists.

CHARGES MODERATE.

FRANK G. DEAN, Proprietor. my6-2m

Amusements.

Strawberry Festival.

First of the Season.

The ladies of Touro Chapel will have a

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

IN THE CHURCH MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

je1-3t ADMISSION 15 CENTS.

William H. Arnold

OFFERS HIS SERVICES IN THE

TAKING UP AND RELAYING CARPETS, MAKING AND PUTTING UP CORNICES, AND GENERAL WORK OF THE KIND CALLED FOR AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR.

Apply at No. 1 Clinton avenue, or address through the postoffice. je2-1m

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS LOW FOR CASH

AT

BURROWS & KENYON'S,

Cor. High & Dean Sts., apr23 Providence, R. I.

FARMERS!

LOOK HERE!

SURE DEATH

—TO—

POTATO BUGS!

PERFECTLY HARMLESS

—TO THE—

POTATO!

Just the Same as Used in Colorado and the West.

CHEAP AS ANYTHING!

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

STAFFORD & LAWTON,

PAINTERS, &c.,

PARK PLACE, - Rear of State House, City. my31

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,

—AT—

32 WASHINGTON SQR.

mar24 G. R. PARKER.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

HOMŒOPATHIC

FAMILY MEDICINE CASES and BOOKS, giving plain directions for their use, are a necessity for every family going to the country and sea shore. Descriptive catalogues of all the sizes, with prices, furnished free on application to BOERICKE & TAFEL, HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, 145 Grand St., New York. BOERICKE & TAFEL received THE ONLY CENTENNIAL prize medal at Philadelphia awarded for homœopathic medicines. my24-4m

TRIBUNE NOVELS!

OLYMPIA,

By E. E. FRANCILLION.

PRICE 10 CENTS,

—AT—

TILLEY'S NEWS DEPOT.

PIANOS TO RENT FOR THE SEASON.

I shall have in stock on the 1st of June to rent for the season:—

1 Steck parlor grand—used one season.
1 Steinway parlor grand.
1 Steck square—new.
1 upright piano; French—in good order.
1 Mason square piano—used one season.
1 Kranich & Bach; square—in excellent condition.
1 Berry & Co., square—most new.
1 Comstock & Hallet; square

and several others.

Parties wishing to engage will do well to examine.

JOHN ROGERS, - 90 Thames Street. my10

FRUIT! FRUIT!! FRUIT!!!

It has been decided that you can get as good an article at

204 THAMES ST.

as you can get in the city, and for a good deal less money. A full assortment of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, Nuts, and Canned Goods, constantly on hand.

W. F. WILLIAMSON, 204 Thames St. mar31

Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS!!!

B. H. CLADDING

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

Black Cashmere, Black Henrani, striped and plain Grenadine, striped and plain Dress Silks, figured French Organdie Muslins, black and fancy shades sea-side goods. A full assortment of goods suitable for Overdresses in new styles; figured and plain Pique; White Goods of all descriptions at a large reduction from former prices.

36 & 38 North Main St., Cheapside, Providence je1-1w

Carpets, Mattings, and Oil Cloths.

DAILY ADDITIONS ARE BEING MADE TO THE STOCK OF THESE GOODS.

Prices are lower than for many years, and are lower than will be found after July 1st, at which date prices must be advanced, as wool is much higher.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

OIL CLOTH,

FROM THREE FEET TO 15 FEET IN WIDTH.

Mattings in Great Variety.

E. W. LAWTON.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 19th, 1877. my19

HENRY E. TURNER, JR.,

110 Thames Street.

Dry Goods and Small Wares

FOR CASH ONLY.

NEW GOODS:

Nice assortment of Black Goods. Come and judge of the prices.

Black Cashmeres, from 36 in. to 45 in. wide; from 50 cents to $1.25 in price.

Silk Warp Henrietta, $1.25 per yard.

Nottingham Laces, at very low prices.

Full assortment of White Goods, Piques, &c.

Black and Colored Silks. apr25

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!

A FULL STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blankets, Counterpanes, Comfortables, Damasks, Sheetings, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Crash, &c., &c., &c., at

J. H. HAMMETT'S.

LADIES' AND MISSES

COMFORT CORSETS,

MADAME FOY'S

Patent Corset Skirt Supporter, Glove-Fitting Corsets,

And Other Kinds of Cheap CORSETS. mar21

Horses & Carriages.



A. Stewart & Co.'s Hack, Livery and Boarding Stables, 4 & 11 PELHAM STREET.

First-class horses and carriages to rent by the month. Coachman in livery if desired. 1 four-horse, first class English drag for parties at short notice. je1 A. STEWART & CO., 4 & 11 Pelham street.

CARRIAGES

AT REDUCED PRICES!

NOW ON HAND, A LARGE LOT OF

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

CARRIAGES,

Which I will sell at lower prices than ever before offered in this city,

Consisting in part of

Carryalls, Buggies, Phaetons, Jump Seats, T Carts, Business Wagons, &c.

Call and see the Bennett jump-seat, the only perfect jump-seat made. 8 of these now in use that I sold the past year.

The Breton, the only shifting top canopy phaeton. Entirely new style Brewster T cart; cost $600, will sell for $200.

Brownell carryall in good order, extension top, $75.

8 buggies in perfect order, from $25 to $150 each.

Phaetons from $40 to $125.

Business wagons from $50 to $125 each.

1 nice, single seat trotting wagon, only $75.

1 very fine extension top carryall, but little used, only $125.

2 and 3 seat wagons, in perfect order, very low.

A number of carriages that must be sold, belonging to parties who have no use for them.

If you wish to buy or exchange your carriage for new or second hand one of any description, call at

LAWTON'S,

Marlboro' Street, Corner Farewell.

Horses for sale or exchange. Also bought and sold on commission.

Horses and carriages of all kinds to let by month or single trip at reasonable prices, at stable, my10 MARLBORO' STREET.



THESE Elegant

Brass Candlesticks

Only $5 a Pair.

We are also reproducing all kinds of BRASS SCONCES, JAMB HOOKS, FRENCH APPLIQUES, elegant old and new styles of BRASS and COPPER ANDIRONS and FENDERS, with SHOVEL, TONGS and POKER, all to match. FRENCH BRASS FIGURED COAL HOD, FANG FOLDING FENDERS, BRASS FINGER DOOR PLATES, BRASS TOWEL RAILS, BRASS FOOTMEN. Also BELLOWS and BRUSHES in wood and colors to match rooms.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES with 1000 engravings on application.

F. A. Walker & Co., HOUSE FURNISHERS, 83 CORNHILL, Boston. my12

J. HERBERT SHEDD, Civil Engineer,

Has resumed general practice, attending to all branches of engineering and the development of real property.

Office 65 Westminster St., Providence. BOSTON OFFICE, SHEDD & SAWYER, my28-1m 7 COURT SQUARE.

Health Lift.

SEASON OF 1877.

HEALTH LIFT ROOMS!

OPEN

TUESDAY, MAY 29th,

9.30 A. M., to 12.30 P. M.

2.30 P. M., to 6.30 P. M.

A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to call and take a trial exercise WITHOUT CHARGE.

Dr. WINTERBURN

38 MILL STREET. my23

Notices.

Notice to Firemen.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS, NEWPORT, R. I., June 1st, 1877.

THE PAY ROLLS of the several companies of the fire department will be in the hands of the city treasurer for payment on Thursday, June 7th, 1877. Every member of the department will be required to exhibit his badge and have it with the treasurer if not re-elected. Office will be open Thursday evening. je1-6t HENRY W. COZZENS, Chief Engineer.

PLEASE NOTICE.—To my many friends (who no doubt think I live on air) whose accounts have been long standing, if they will now attend to them at once, they will do me a great favor, and leave themselves with a clear conscience. my26 A. L. BURDICK, 158 Spring street.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON STREET, CORNER GREENE, NEW YORK CITY, May 31st, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on June 20th, 1877, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the bidders, for furnishing and delivering of Military Supplies during the period commencing July 1st, 1877, and ending Dec. 31st, 1877, as follows, viz:

Fuel, Forage and Straw required at Fort a Wadsworth and Hamilton, N. Y. H.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn., and Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

Payment for the supplies depends upon a future appropriation for the purpose by Congress.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals and printed circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office or to the Quartermasters at the several posts named.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for..... at....." and addressed to the undersigned or to the respective Post Quartermasters. C. G. SAWTELLE, je2-6t Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR REMOVING WRECK.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Newport, R. I., May 28th, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10 A. M., on Tuesday, the 12th day of June, 1877, for the complete removal of the wreck of the schooner "E. F. Mears" on Saybrook Bar at the mouth of Connecticut River, Ct.

Blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.

C. R. WARREN, Major of Engineers, my21-3t Brt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Instruction.

KINDERGARTEN.

MRS. C. E. IVES' SCHOOL for girls and boys, and Kindergarten department at No. 11 Bruley street will continue in session through the summer. Private lessons given as desired. A class will be formed in June for drawing and painting and sketching from nature. my30

JOHN VARS,

PIANOFORTE TEACHER & TUNER,

5 SHERMAN STREET, NEWPORT.

A graduate of the Perkins Institute, in Boston, and has the highest recommendations. Orders left at Rogers' city music store, 99 Thames St. mar13

INSTRUCTION GIVEN ON THE PIANO

BY

MISS M. T. HANNING,

ORGANIST OF FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Terms reasonable. One or two lessons a week, as preferred. Call or address 87 Broadway. Best references. dec29-m&f

INSTRUCTION

GIVEN ON

Piano Forte and Organ

BY

T. A. SPENCER,

Organist at Central Baptist Church.

A QUARTER CONSISTS OF 24 LESSONS.

For terms, &c., address through postoffice, or residence, corner Thames and Coddington Sts. feb16

PRINTED EARTHEN WARE,

FOR

TABLE and CHAMBER USE,

BLUE AND WHITE

CANTON CHINA,

GLASS WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

AND

SILVER PLATED WARE.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Abram French & Co.

89, 91, & 93 Franklin St.,

Cor. Devonshire St.,

BOSTON. je1

Drain & Sewer Pipe

Of Superior Quality, in all Sizes and Shapes,

Furnished and Laid in the Best Manner, and by Experienced Mechanics,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

THOSE IN WANT WILL PLEASE APPLY AT

Hammett's Lumber Yard, 231 Thames St je1

London Smoke Eye Glasses

FOR WEAK EYES.

ALSO

Blue and Green Glasses

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

WM. H. PITMAN, - 35 Broadway. je2

Newport Daily News.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1877.

SELECTED RECIPES.

FISH AND MEAT SAUCE.—Six tablespoonfuls water, four of vinegar; put into a saucepan and warm; thicken with yolks of two eggs; do not boil it; add juice of one lemon.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.—Mix one pound of powdered and sifted loaf sugar with the whites of three or four eggs; add ten or twelve drops of oil of peppermint; beat well; drop on writing paper.

CONDENSED EGGS.—One teaspoonful of condensed eggs is equal to one fresh egg. No salt is needed in using these eggs. They must be thinned with a little hot water and beaten up with the butter and sugar.

MACARONI SOUP.—Throw four ounces macaroni in boiling water, add one ounce of butter, and one onion stuck with cloves; when tender, drain and put into two quarts of clear gravy soup; simmer for ten minutes and serve with grated Parmesan cheese.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Take the oysters from the liquor; place some in a baking dish or pan; grate bread crumbs, seasoned highly with pepper and salt; scatter a few celery seeds over them and small bits of butter; add another layer of oysters and the bread crumbs with seasoning; then pour over the oyster liquor. Bake fifteen or twenty minutes.

PLAIN FRUIT CAKE.—One cupful brown sugar, one cupful butter, one cupful molasses, one cupful milk, three cupfuls flour, four eggs, one and one-half teaspoonfuls cream-tartar, one teaspoonful soda, one pound raisins, chopped fine; one pound currants. Bake in a slow oven.

FRENCH SOUP.—Four pounds of the veiny part of rump or good beef, not fat, one pound of veal off the leg, four carrots, two parsnips, four onions, celery one head, four cloves; put on coals (not on the fire) at 8 o'clock; boil slowly till 2 o'clock, when it begins to boil add two tablespoonfuls salt, no pepper, one gallon of water.

BERMUDA POTATOES A LA CHATEAUBRIAND: —Peel some Bermuda potatoes, cut in parts and pare the size and shape of a pigeon-egg; parboil in salted water, drain on a cloth, then fry slightly brown in a sautoir with clarified butter; when done drain the butter off, finish with an ounce of fresh butter in small bits, besprinkle with fine salt and chopped parsley, mingle well by tossing in the sautoir and serve in a vegetable dish.

BROILED CHICKENS, DEVILLED SAUCE.—Have two or more spring chickens, singe, draw, pare the wings, cut off the sumps, split by the back, crack the main bones, put the legs inside, flatten slightly, season with salt, white and red pepper; baste with melted butter, sprinkle a little fresh bread-crumbs over, then broil slowly and well done on a very moderate charcoal fire; dish up on slightly buttered toasts of bread and serve with a devilled sauce either poured around or in a sauce bowl.

DEVILLED SAUCE.—Melt in a saucepan an ounce of butter with a tablespoonful of chopped shallots, fry slightly brown, add two ladlefuls of Espagnole sauce, one of broth, two tablespoonfuls of prepared mustard, some Worcestershire sauce and red and chillies pepper to taste; stir and boil five minutes, press through a napkin and finish with a tablespoonful of chopped parsley.

SALADS FOR SUMMER.—Now that the summer is approaching, and lettuce and other vegetables will be abundant, the preparation of salads will largely occupy the attention of cooks and housekeepers. It is a well known fact that in the preparation of salads America is far behind other countries. No French or German peasant could live without his salad. If lettuce cannot be obtained, a few cold boiled potatoes or string beans, with a bit of onion or parsley, will do just as well. Hundreds of bits and ends which are thrown away by an American housewife, could be compounded into a delicious salad with a suitable dressing. In our cities the art of salad making is rapidly advancing, and nearly every wife prides herself upon the composition of a creamy mayonnaise; but in the country, where lettuce and hundreds of salad vegetables and grass grow in perfection, the art of salad making is almost unknown. Many receipes for salads of fish, meat and greens, have come down to us in old Roman records, showing that the people of olden time were not behind the present day in their attention to that appetizing addition to a meal.

It is almost impossible to give exact directions for the mixing of savory salad. This is something that should not be left in the hands of an ordinary cook, for no dish requires so much delicacy of preparation. Every cultivated man or woman should understand the subtle mystery. The salad is the æsthetic dish of the meal, the refreshment and recreation after the more solid dishes which have satisfied the appetite, and it should be a direct offering from the hostess to the delicate palates of her guests. If the salad is delicious, let no one fear for the rest of the dinner, for that is a direct index to the whole character of the *cuisine*.

You can utilize your cake of maple sugar, if you find there is too much sand in it to make molasses of, by putting it in a neat frame of card-board, or some kind of fancy work in bright colors, and hanging it up against the wall to light matches on. It never wears out.

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The Most Beautiful and Durable Exterior Paint Known.

White, and all the fashionable shades sold by the gallon, ready for use.

The finest residences in the country use it.
Seth Thomas, Esq., says, "Your paint is handsome."
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Hundreds of testimonials from owners of the finest residences in the country, with Sample Card of Colors, furnished free by dealers, and by the

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

RESIDENCE 32 POPE STREET,

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A supply of SASHES, glazed and unglazed, DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES and BLINDS constantly on hand. Also a lot of FIGURED GLASS for front doors.

Agent for Marbleized Slate Mantels and Shelves with Brackets, my11

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VERY LOW FOR CASH

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C. BANNING.
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Express Company,

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The direct express for Boston, Fall River New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Cape Cod and all points on O. C. R. R., and making close connections with all points north and east. New York, Philadelphia, and points south and west, via O. C. and N. boats.

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New York, 33 Worth street, C. C. Chickering, Agt.
Newport, 109 Thames street, H. D. Mack, Agent.
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Steam Carpet Beating.

In Connection with the NEWPORT LAUNDRY, we have put up a patent

STEAM CARPET BEATING MACHINE

by which the Carpets are beaten on the back and brushed on the face. The dust and dirt as fast as beaten out of the fabric, are removed from the compartment where the carpets are beaten, by an EXHAUST FAN, which also removes and carries out of the room any moth or other larva which may be beaten out of the carpet with the dirt and dust, so that there is no possibility of their settling back on the carpet.

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Ingrain and Three Ply, 6c. per yard.
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As the machine is under cover, carpets can be beaten in stormy, as well as in pleasant weather.

ENGLISH AND RAG CARPETS WILL BE WASHED FOR 6 CTS. PER SQUARE YARD.

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Samples of our work may be seen in many of the best houses in Newport, New York, Philadelphia and other cities, from which orders are received.

All work warranted and prices reasonable.

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CALL AT

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WHERE YOU WILL FIND

Black Walnut Chamber Sets,
" " and Chestnut Chamber Sets
Painted Chamber Sets,
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Ladies Work Table, (new thing),
Black Walnut Office Desk, (very fine goods,)
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Black Walnut Foot Rests and Crickets,
ALSO
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dec22

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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CHEAP AS CAN BE BOUGHT IN THIS CITY.

Also the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR in the Market.

Corn and **Meal** by the ton or car load.

HAY AND STRAW BY THE BALE OR TON.

A superior quality of **Rye Flour** just received.

Oat Meal, Buckwheat, and Family Meal constantly on hand. Beds filled with nice clean straw. All the above articles are sold as cheap as the cheapest at the old stand on COMMERCIAL WHARF.

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$30 HEALTH-LIFT

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Please call and examine it, at

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$50, $100, $200, $500, $1000.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., bankers and brokers, No. 12 Wall St., New York, make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free. my10-eod

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SPRING!

We have received a large stock of

NEW SPRING CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS

to which we invite the attention of customers and the public.

Also New Styles in Hats and Caps.

JOHN H. COZZENS & SON,

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Tailoring Establishment.

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Gentlemen's Garments

MADE IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE AND OF THE NEWEST STYLE OF GOODS.

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LADIES' SACKS

CUT AND MADE IN THE LATEST STYLE.

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nov11

CLOTHING!

A NEW LOT OF

Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing

JUST RECEIVED, AT

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ALSO THE LATEST STYLES OF

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

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We Solicit your Order for

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS

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FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Percales and Cheviots.

A Large Variety to Choose from.

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CLOTHS FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

AT VERY LOW PRICES

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We continue to make our well known style and quality of CUSTOM SHIRTS, and

AT A FAIR PRICE.

Our Shirts are made in the very best manner, the best of stock is used, and we positively warrant them to suit in fit and in every particular.

HANDY'S CUSTOM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

NO. 120 WESTMINSTER ST.,
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C. H. PEABODY

DEALER IN

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Hats & Caps.

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Just received this week, a new supply of

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For Men, Youth, and Boys,

Consisting of a large variety of

Men's Fancy Striped and Plaided All Wool Suits, from $10 to $20 a Suit.

Also a new line of

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S WOOL SUITS

Of Stripe, Plaided and Plain Patterns

FROM $9,00 TO $16,00 PER SUIT.

We have received our seasons supply of

Flannel Yacht and Police Cloth Suits, Indigo Blue

In Double Breasted, Single Breasted and Frock Coats at a REDUCED PRICE from other years.

Also a Larger and More Complete Line of Neckwear, Fine Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Kid, Dog and Lisle Thread Gloves, both Wrought and Plain Backs

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Spectacles and Eye Glasses

IN GREAT VARIETY AND FINEST QUALITY.

Double Convex, Periscopic, Concave, Bifocal, Coquilles, and the Celebrated Perfected Brilliant Lenses.

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A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

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The lightest and strongest frames in the market.

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Is now open to receive orders for all kinds of

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Constantly on hand MACARONIS, LADY FINGERS, TARTS, PIES, FRENCH and AMERICAN MIXED CANDIES, &c., &c., regarding New York prices.

Parties supplied with **Charlotte Russe, Ice Cream, Fancy Cakes, Ornamental Centre Pieces, Boned Turkey, Salads, Oyster Patties, Chicken Patties, Game Patty, Cold Meats of all kinds at a reasonable rate.**

Special attention to HOT BISCUIT. VIENNA BUNS served every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

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WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION

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Fire and Water-Proof Paints

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ELASTIC WATER-PROOF CEMENTS,

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These paints last longer and are more durable than others in use, requiring only one coat. These paints are especially adapted to old roofs. A coating of cement and paints renders them servicable for eight years longer, and adds very materially to the looks of buildings. They are cheap, durable and ornamental. We employ none but experienced workmen and in every case we warrant satisfaction.

We also apply our

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FOR FLAT AND STEEP ROOFS.

These roofings take the place of slate or gravel, and do not weigh only one to one and a half pounds to the square foot.

We warrant these articles and can furnish satisfactory references to any person requiring them.

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Fresh Eggs 17 Cents per dozen.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY **TEAS** IN THE CITY. NO MIXED OR DOCTORED GOODS.

All warranted as represented at the Cannon Street Butter Store, 1 door off Thames street. First street south of post office. Goods delivered free. P. O. box 217.

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Old Hose, sent by boat, will be neatly repaired, and returned same day. apr1

Miscellaneous.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience. AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

6 new pieces sheet music, retail for $1.75, sent for 10c. and stamp. Cheap Music Co., Middleboro', Mass. m22-4

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Wells' Carbolic Tablets,

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"A FASCINATING WORK ON AN ENTRANCING TOPIC."

HE WILL COME:

By STEPHEN H. TING, Jr., D. D.

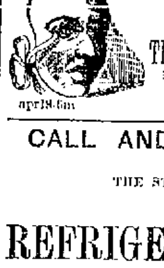
This work is not prophetical. It discusses the topic as a divine promise. Its plan is to follow the narrative of a Christian's experience of the revealed facts in the next dispensation. There is not a line of controversy in the volume. Yet it is full of bold and original thought, apt illustration, and forcible writing, and it is a work which no one who is "watching and waiting" for the Lord can afford to miss. 16mo., 216pp., $1.25 in cloth; $2.50 in Morocco. Sold by booksellers, or prepaid on receipt of price. MUCKLOW & SIMON, Pubs., Madison avenue and 42d street, New York. m22-4w

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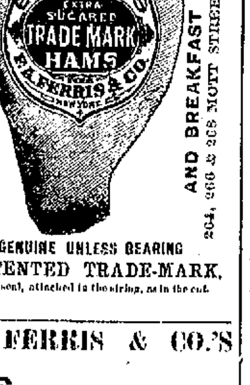
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OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARK,

a light metallic seal, attached to the string, as in the cut.
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FOR SALE

UNCOVERED,

At all Seasons of the Year,

AT

J. T. Burdick & Co.'s
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Omnibus Lines.

POINT OMNIBUS LINE.

TIME TABLE.

Leave Pelham street, near Stewart's stable, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 o'clock, A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 o'clock P. M.

Leave corner Pine and Second streets, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 P. M.

FARE.

Passengers without tickets 10 cents each way. Package tickets at half rates, to be had at Emanuel DeFray's, corner Chestnut and Third streets; Bachelder & Putnam's, corner Thames and Bridge Sts.; 109 Thames St.; and at No. 4 Travers Block, Bellevue avenue. my15

BROADWAY OMNIBUS LINE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Thursday, May 17th, 1877, omnibuses will leave corner Thames and Franklin streets hourly from 7 A. M., to 2 P. M.; half hourly from 2 P. M., to 6.30 P. M., and hourly from 6.30 to 9.30 o'clock, P. M. Leave one mile corner hourly, from 7.30 A. M., to 2 30 P. M.; half hourly, from 2.30 to 6.30 P. M., and hourly from 6.30 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

SUNDAY SPECIAL.—For the better accommodation of church-goers, omnibus will leave one mile corner half hourly, from 9 A. M., to 12.30 P. M., and from 2.30 to 6.30 P. M. Leave Emmanuel Church half hourly, from 8.30 A. M., to 12 o'clock, noon, and from 2 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

Tickets for sale in whole or half packages, and can be had at Kalloch & Manuel's Market, Broadway; depot, corner Spring and Touro streets; 109 Thames street; Richardson's Cigar Store; and at the office of the Newport Transfer Co., 4 Travers Block. Quarter packages will be sold, but only at the office of the Transfer Co. my15

BELLEVUE AVE. OMNIBUS LINE.

TIME TABLE:

Leave Washington square (foot of Touro street,) 8, 9.30, 11 o'clock, A. M., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5, 6.30 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

Leave end of Bellevue avenue (south) 8.45, 10.15, 11.45 o'clock, A. M., 1.15, 2.45, 4.15, 5.45, 7.15, and 8.45 o'clock, P. M.

Fare 15 cents each way. Package tickets at reduced prices, to be had at 109 Thames street; office of the Newport Transfer Co., 4 Travers block; or, at the depot, corner Spring and Touro streets.

Real Estate.

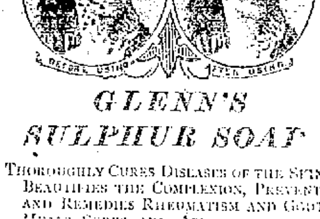
Daniel Watson,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

OFFICE, 165 THAMES ST., OVER CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S DRUG STORE, NEWPORT, R. I.
dec29

FOR SALE.—Lots suitable for summer residences at Coddington Point. This is one of the most desirable locations in the vicinity of Newport, and affords views of the city, harbor and bay unsurpassed. The Old Colony Railroad has a station here, so that residents from Boston, Fall River, Taunton and other cities in New England can be landed at their own doors. Very eligible lots can be had at ten cents a foot. A house located a short distance from the station, and having a unobstructed water view will be sold very low. This whole property will, in a few years be worth many times its present value. No other such opportunity for investors of capital is presented in this city. For particulars apply at the DAILY NEWS office.

sept4 LUCIUS D. DAVIS.



GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap,* which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—Sent by Mail, Prepaid, on receipt of price, and 5 cents extra for each Cake.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N. Y.

dec12-1yr-n&j

NOTICE!

HAVING STORED A VERY LARGE QUANTITY OF

ICE

Of the Best Quality Secured in this City for a Number of Years,

We take this means to inform the consumers that

WE SHALL BE ABLE TO FURNISH THEM WITH ICE THE COMING SEASON AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

☞ Those desiring a supply of ICE, will do well to call at the office of the company before making arrangements elsewhere.

Newport Ice Co.,

Office, Commercial Wharf.
jan23

S. T. FRAPRIE,

(SUCCESSOR TO GEO. W. FRAPRIE,)

Book Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer,

37 NORTH MAIN ST., Over Mt. Hope Market
Fall River, Mass.

All kinds of Printed Work, as Magazines, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound in any desired style, at short notice. Orders left at Wm. Barbers's book store or at News office.

AMBROSE

DINING ROOMS

Is the best place in the city to get

FIRST CLASS TABLE BOARD

At the most reasonable rates.

ALSO FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES OR SINGLY TO LET BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

FRESH OYSTERS

Of all the choicest brands, and served in every style.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS AT

No. 57 THAMES STREET.

dec2 **S. T. HUBBARD, Proprietor.**

☞ **Parties wishing to take the early morning train or boats can have breakfast served in ample time at the AMBROSE DINING ROOMS**

Travelers' Directory.

NEWPORT AND NARRAGANSETT PIER.

PASSENGERS FOR NARRAGANSETT PIER leave **NEWPORT** via Wickford route, at **7 A. M.,** and **1 P. M.,** arriving at **NARRAGANSETT PIER 10.15 A. M.,** and **3.22 P. M.** Return, leave **NARRAGANSETT PIER** for **NEWPORT 7.15 A. M., 2.05** and **5.45 P. M.** je2-3m

FOR CONANICUT ISLAND.

Jamestown & Newport steam ferry time table

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1877, and until further notice, steamer JAMESTOWN, Capt. William G. Knowles; will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.30, A. M., 1, 3.30, 6.45 P. M.

Leave Newport, 7.00, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 2, 4.45, 7.15 P. M., (or on arrival of Providence steamer.)

FARE, 15 CENTS.

The boat will touch at Fort Adams each way, fare 10c.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown, 9.30, A. M., and 4.00 P. M.
Leave Newport, 10.15, A. M., and 4.45 P. M. my21

American Steamboat Co.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT,

NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, MAY 9th, 1877, (and until further notice,) the Steamers BAY QUEEN and CITY OF NEWPORT will run between Newport and Providence daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Newport,	Leave Providence.
Bay Queen......7.30 A. M.	City of Newport, 8.45 A. M
City of Newport, 4.00 P. M.	Bay Queen......4.00 P. M.

Fare 50 cents each way.
my3 **F. MAUHAN, Supt.**

NEWPORT & WICKFORD Railroad and Steamboat Co.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
On and after Monday, June 12, 1876,

STEAMER EOLUS.

Capt. Nathan M. Russell.

Leaves Commercial Wharf, Newport three times daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

At **7.00 A. M.,** connecting at Wickford with train for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, Hartford, New Haven, and New York; also with trains due at Providence at **9.10** and Boston **10.45 A. M.**

At **1.00 P. M.,** connecting with Shore Line Express for New London, New Haven and New York; also with trains for Hartford, Springfield, Albany and the west. Time to New York 7 hours.

At **5.30 P. M.,** connecting with Stonington steamers for New York and Express Train due at Providence at **7.18** and Boston at **8.40 P. M.**

RETURNING

Leaves Wickford Junction for Newport at **8.23 A. M.,** connecting with train from Stonington Steamers, from New York, also with train leaving Providence **7.15 A. M.,** arriving at Newport at **9.50 A. M.**

At **3.07 P. M.,** connecting with **8.05** train from New York, Stamford, New Haven, New London, Stonington, Westerly and Kingston, also with trains leaving Providence at **1.35** and **2.05 P. M.,** arriving at Newport at **4.18 P. M.**

At **6.50 P. M.,** connecting with Shore Line Express, leaving New York at 1 P. M., also with train leaving Providence at **6.15 P. M.,** arriving at Newport at **8.00 P. M.**

Palace cars will be run on the Express train both ways for Newport passengers.

Fare by Rail $5. Fare by Stonington Boat, Cabin $3.50. Deck $3.00. Excursion tickets to Providence and return $1.50.

Connections made with Narragansett Pier railroad both ways.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1876, trains will run as follows:

Trains leave Newport for Boston at **7.20 A. M.,** and **2.55 P. M.**

Trains leave Newport for Portsmouth Grove, Coal Mines, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton and Fall River at **7.20, 8.00 A. M.,** and **2.55 P. M.**

Trains leave Newport for Bowenville, Somerset, Weir Junction, Taunton, No. Easton, Middleboro' and Cape Cod at **7.20 A. M.,** and **2.55 P. M.**

Trains leave Newport for So. Braintree at **2.55 P. M.**

Trains leave Newport for Bridgewater and Plymouth at **2.55 P. M.**

Trains leave Newport for New Bedford at **7.20 A. M.,** and **2.55 P. M.**

Trains leave Newport for Providence, at **8.00 A. M.,** and **2.55 P. M.**

RETURNING.

Trains leave Boston for Newport at **8.45 A. M. 3.30, 4.30** and ***6.00 P. M.**

Trains leave So. Braintree for Newport at **9.22 A. M.,** and **4.57 P. M.**

Trains leave No. Easton for Newport at **9.47 A. M., 4.14** and **5.40 P. M.**

Trains leave Taunton for Newport at **10.13 A. M., 4.33** and **5.42 P. M.**

Trains leave Weir Junction for Newport at **10.16 A. M., 4.38** and **5.45 P. M.**

Trains leave Somerset for Newport at **10.30 A. M., 5.01** and **6.08 P. M.**

Trains leave Fall River for Newport at **10.58 A. M., 5.22** and **16.30 P. M.**

Trains leave Tiverton for Newport at **11.08 A. M. 5.32** and **6.45 P. M.**

Trains leave Bristol Ferry for Newport at **11.13 A. M., 5.37** and **6.51 P. M.**

Trains leave Coal Mines for Newport at **11.17 A. M., 5.41** and **7.06 P. M.**

Trains leave Portsmouth Grove for Newport at **11.22 A. M., 5.47** and **7.15 P. M.**

Trains leave Bridgewater for Newport at **9.20 A. M.,** and **5.00 P. M.**

Trains leave Middleboro' for Newport at **9.40 A. M.,** and **5.17 P. M.**

Trains leave Myricks for Newport at **9.59 A. M.,** and **5.35 P. M.**

Trains leave Providence for Newport at **9.20 A. M.,** and **4.20 P. M.**

Trains from Boston, Taunton and Fall River arrive at **11.35 A. M., 6.00** and **7.35 P. M.**

Trains from Providence arrive at **11.35 A. M.,** and **6.00 P. M.**

Freight train for Boston and Way Stations leaves at **8.00 A. M.,** arrives at **7.35 P. M.**

*Boat from Fall River.
†Mixed train from Fall River.

sept30 **J. R. Kendrick, Supt.**

Old Colony Steamboat Co.

NEWPORT AND NEW YORK.

CABIN $3.50. DECK $3.00.

The world renowned Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, having been thoroughly overhauled and re-fitted with every appliance for safety and comfort, have resumed their trips in the line, for the season of 1877, leaving Newport on alternate days, at 8.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted) or on arrival of boat from Fall River.

☞ For the better accommodation of the Newport travel, State Rooms and passage tickets can be secured at the New York and Boston Despatch Express Co.'s office, Newport Gas Light Co.'s Building, 109 Thames Street.

☞ Tickets sold and baggage checked through to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington.

Freight taken at reduced rates, and delivered with promptness and despatch.

For further particulars apply at office at place of landing on Long Wharf.

JOHN M. JORDAN, Agent.
jan2

PREMIUM
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1876
S. Liebmann's Sons
LAGER BEER
FOREST ST. BROOKLYN E.D.

CARL HERTGEN, Newport, Sole Agent for the State of Rhode Island.

Families supplied with bottled lager at the shortest notice. feb8

John Fadden,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

Real Estate and Mortgage

BROKER,

AGENT FOR THE

Sale, Purchase, Leasing, Exchange, Care and General Management of Real Estate.

MORTGAGES NEGOTIATED.
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NOW IS THE TIME

TO BRING IN YOUR GOODS for the spring dyeing, before the early rush of the season commences. The goods will be more likely to be satisfactory, as the dyers have more time now to attend to them. C. BANNING,

Agent of the Springfield dye-house, 35 Broadway.
☞ Goods sent Monday mornings. jan30